THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869. VOL. 29.—NO. 136

LAWYERS.

WM. F. BEASLEY,

Attorney at Law,

202 JEFFERSON STREET (up stairs), between Center and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, Ky. Refers by permission to Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Heath, Lewis & Frazer, Attorneys-at Law, Sproule & McCown, Memphis. de2 1m

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kil Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

ROBERT J. MORGAN, MILTON P. JARNAGIN, R. DUDLEY FRAYSER.

Morgan, Jarnagin & Frayser

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 19 Madison Street (first floor).

R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds of the following States for the State of Tennessee:

Alabama,	Indiana,	Maryland,
Arkansas,	Iowa,	Michigan,
Florida,	Kentucky,	Minnesota,
Georgia,	Louisiana,	Mississippi
Illinois,	Massachusetts,	Missouri,
Kansas,	Maine,	Nebraska,
New York,	Ohio,	Pennsylvania,
Texas,	Virginia,	Wisconsin,
And other States.		de20 1m

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON

Pike & Johnson,

COUNSELLORS,

SOLICITORS AND ADVOCATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS FIRM, ESTABLISHED AT WASHington, (Office, 217 F Street), will attend to all cases that may be entrusted to them, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Court of Claims; and also to the recovery of claims against the Government, or individuals, and to business before Congress and in the Departments.

The senior member has been a practising lawyer for thirty-two years, and is a member of the bars of the Supreme Courts of Arkansas, Louisiana and the United States. The junior, bred a lawyer, was long a Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, and familiar with the modes of transacting business in the Departments.

The senior, retaining his residence at Memphis, will also, as one of the firm of PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE, attend to cases in the Supreme Courts of Arkansas and Tennessee, and in the United States Courts and Chancery Court at Memphis. nov28 tf

CHAS. A. CHOATE,

COUNSELOR AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty.* nov12 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,

Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.

Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitor

WASHINGTON, D. C

THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy3-sep10 1y

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held by the Stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, at the banking house, on MONDAY, January 25, 1869, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., to elect Nine Directors for said Bank for the ensuing year.

dec24 1m H. A. PARTEE, Cashier.

Notice to Property Owners.

ALL and every one desirous to have Slate Roofs put on or repaired can have it promptly and satisfactorily done by leaving orders on my slate at John Reid's Carpenter and Builder's shop, on Jefferson, between second and Third streets, in the rear of No. 62.

jal W. N. MONTGOMERY.

Notice.

THE business of Moore, Whitfield & Co., will be continued as heretofore.

VIRGIL V. MOORE.

ja12 Surviving Partner.

NOTICE.

MY patrons and all who wish to have their Pianos and Organs Tuned or Repaired by me in a superior workmanlike manner, will please leave their orders at Clark's Jewelry store, or at No. 250 Second street, and NOT at Mr. Katzenbach's music store, as I have no connection whatever with that establishment.

H. G. HOLLENBERG,

ja16 Piano and Organ Maker.

Notice.

WE have this day sold our interest in the Wood business to GEO. W. BAXTER, who has heretofore conducted it for us. Mr. Baxter will continue the business at our office, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to our friends and the public generally.

ja16 BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.

Geo. W. Baxter,

—DEALER IN—

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD

Office with Bigley, Mellersh & Co.,

Corner of Main and South Court Streets.

ja16

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Jacksonport, Jackson county, Arkansas, until the first day of January, 1869, for the erection of a BRICK COURT HOUSE, with iron window caps and sills, iron cornice, stairways and balconies, slate and tin roof. The size of said building 50 by 70 feet, with center projections on each side and end, of two by fifteen feet, carried up with dormitories; to be two stories high, with mansard or French roof, belfry and dome.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office. The annual payments, to be made according to the progress of the work, and the house is to be completed by the first of January, 1870, and the payments to be made according to the reports of the Internal Improvement Commissioner to the court.

RILEY KINMAN,

dec2 1m Sheriff of Jackson County, Ark.

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Sands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also Agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCOMBS & Co.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

224 and 226 Main Street,

jy11 dawtm Memphis, Tenn.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

—Cincinnati owes $4,039,000.

—Lucretia Mott is in her 78th year.

—Brazil is recruiting in England.

—Mexico is trying a prohibitory law.

—A hair album is the latest novelty.

—Cigars are smuggled into New Orleans in barrels of peanuts.

—Isabella wastes sixteen hours of the twenty-four in sleep.

—Prussia wants a World's Fair at Cologne.

—Ten duels grew out of the late masked opera ball at Paris.

—Calcutta has exported $35,000,000 worth of opium within a year.

—Philadelphia built more houses last year than ever before in the same time.

—Illinois grew 25,000,000 bushels potatoes last year.

—The average price of gold in 1668 was 139.84; in 1867 it was 138.62.

—Berryer never rose to speak without trepidation.

—D'Israeli's brother died of heart disease the day before Christmas.

—Victor Hugo denies the report that he was about to start a newspaper.

—The Illinois Legislature is asked to legalize dissection.

—A San Francisean has invented an earthquake-proof chimney.

—A son of Dr. Milligen, Byron's physician, leads a band of Cretan insurgents.

—Philadelphia is run this year by a menagerie. The Mayor is a Fox and the Clerk a Wolff.

—The granaries of California are overflowing with the surplus products of 20,000,000 bushels.

—Gov. Hoffman is 39, and the youngest Governor New York ever had except Seward, who was elected when 37.

—Mexico has furnished $3,041,452,000 in silver since the Spanish conquest.

—France and Belgium last month sent the Pope 4,000 000 cartridges and 8000 guns.

—Vera Cruz is to be abandoned for Anton Lizards, a more healthy city fifty miles south.

—There are more Brazilian children named after Benjamin Franklin than any other foreigner.

—Louis Napoleon's secret agent at Berlin spends $200,000 a year, and don't find out anything at all.

—A French doctor has discovered that wasp stings on the part affected is a sure cure for rheumatism.

—One of the new members of the British House of Commons is the proprietor of a lunatic asylum.

—An English woman has prosecuted a barber for feloniously cutting off and stealing three pence worth of her hair.

—The new Lord Chancellor of England has been for thirty years "a devoted and successful Sunday school teacher."

—Rifle matches are held by the Staunton, Va., young ladies. Staunton forever!

—The Detroit *Tribune* calls Black Kettle's half-orphans "fatheriess skillets."

—Dunkirk is a wonderfully blessed town. George Francis Train passed through it without making a speech.

—Resident Hungarians wish the government to estaolish a conaiate at Pesth, to encourage emigration.

—The Montreal merchants have resolved to export $2,000,000 worth of small silver coin, to get rid of it.

—Knox College had a native African as orator at the anniversary of its literary society the other day.

—Boston is agitating for a free college with a six years' course of study, pupils to be admitted at twelve.

—One of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for treason is still living at Chillicothe, Ohio.

—Augustus Blance, one of the most popular of the Swedish novelists and dramatists, is dead.

—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer is engaged upon the "Life and Correspondence of Lord Palmerston."

—Alexander Dumas' new novel is stolen by translation from an obscure story teller of Naples.

—Queen Victoria's illustrations of her own book are excellent. She draws clearly, and much better than she writes.

—The Czar of Russia is said to have become a confirmed hypochondriac and a great drunkard.

—Louis Denoyer, one of the founders of the *Charivari* and the *Siecle*, an able journalist and charming romance writer, has just died.

—The names prominently associated with prison literature are Silvio Pellico, Samuel Bowles, John Bunyan and Geo Francis Train.

—The King of Sweden refused to give Prince Napoleon the private letters from the first Napoleon to Bernadotte, the King's grandfather, for publication.

—John Quincy Adams held positions under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died.

—The report of our general land office is to be printed in several languages and distributed in Europe to induce emigration.

—The maritime provinces of Canada do a large business in shipping frozen smelts to the great cities of the United States.

—When Lucy Stone graduated from Oberlin twenty-one years ago she was not allowed to speak on the commencement platform.

—The English colony at Florence has concluded to establish a monthly of its own, the "*Feuy-de Lys*, an Anglo-Florentine magazine."

—Mr. Lecky, the author of "The Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," has in press "History of European Morals."

—Louisa Muhlbach has ready for the press "Ferdinand II. and his Times," "Joseph and his Namesake," and "From Solferino to Koeniggratz."

—Laboulaye has recovered, and again presides at the political economy meetings held twice a week at the Vieux Cheru ball room.

—The 50th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States will be celebrated at Indianapolis, on the 29th of next April.

—Chinamen, in gangs of half a dozen, directed by a seventh Chinaman, count the silver coin in the Bank of California, in San Francisco.

—The Chicago Historical Society, which is only twelve years old, has a fireproof building which cost $60,000, a library of over 15,000 volumes and 72,000 pamphlets.

—James R. Boyd, a St. Louis printer, demands $10,000 damages from the city, for injuries sustained by falling into a hole at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets.

—The Dowager Queen of Bavaria suggests that all the Catholic sovereigns evince their sympathy for the rejected Isabella by inviting her to spend some time at their courts.

—A Professor of American History and Literature is to be established at the University of Heidelberg, and to be offered to a distinguished American scholar.

—Tennyson has written a letter to Miss Jennie McGraw, of Ithaca, acknowledging the compliment of putting verses from "In Memoriam" on the Cornell bell.

—The Pope has consented, by request of a Russian minister, to admonish the Polish priesthood to legally, obediently and unconditionally acknowledge the existing government, provided the direction of the Catholic Church is restored to the Bishops and the Holy See.

RITUALISM.

Important Decision Against Ritualistic Innovations.

From the London Times, December 24.]

The case of Martin vs. Mackonochie, in which some of the most characteristic practices at St. Alban's, Holborn, were challenged, was yesterday decided, and the result is that Mr. Mackonochie is condemned upon every one of the points raised, and is required to pay the costs both of the original suit and of the present appeal. This decision is as important as it will be satisfactory to the public. The case has brought to the test of law some of the most prominent innovations of the Ritualists. They were innovations closely connected with their most characteristic doctrines—those, namely, which relate to the Holy Communion. To indicate their peculiar belief respecting this sacrament they introduced a variety of novel gestures, ceremonies, and ornaments. Though, in the aggregate, these produced a change so conspicuous as utterly to alter the character of the service, it was, as usual, very difficult to describe them with sufficient accuracy for a legal test. At length, however, after the ingenuity of numerous lawyers has been exerted on both sides, the question has been brought to a distinct issue, and on that issue Mr. Mackonochie has been, without exception, condemned. Ritualism, in short, has been fairly challenged in the highest Court of Law, and has been completely defeated. The issue, though limited, is of material significance, and the condemnation pronounced is sufficient to prove that the position of the Ritualists is wholly untenable.

The case may be very simply explained Mr. Mackonochie was originally charged—first, with elevating the elements during the Prayer of Consecration; secondly, with kneeling before them during the same prayer; thirdly, with using lighted candles on the Communion Table during the celebration of the Holy Communion, when they were not required for the purpose of giving light; fourthly, with using incense in the same service; and fifthly, with mixing water with the wine. The elevation Mr. Mackonochie discontinued before the suit commenced, and was admonished not to resume it. The judgment of the Court of Arches condemned the use of incense and of water. It admitted, however, the lawfulness of lighted candles, and considered the kneeling a minor point of order, which, if raised at all, should be referred to the discretion of the Bishop. The Judicial Committee have now ruled that kneeling during the Prayer of Consecration is contrary to the Rubric, and that lighted candles are not admissible. There remains, therefore, not a single point on which the defendant has sustained his case. What is still more remarkable, there is scarcely an argument on which the counsel for the Ritualists relied which has not been rejected by the Court; and this may involve more important consequences than the judgment itself. With respect to the kneeling, the Court observe that the posture of the officiating minister is prescribed by various directions throughout the Coummunion service. He is directed when to stand and when to change this posture for that of kneeling. But it is expressly ordered that the Prayer of Consecration is to be said by the Priest "standing before the table," and there is no indication that he is intended to change his posture during the prayer. In reply, after one or two formal objections, it was contended that this was one of those minute details which the Rubric could not be held to cover. To this the court make the important answer that it is not for any minister of the church, or even for themselves, to assume that any departure from or violation of the Rubric is trivial. The present case, indeed, is a conspicuous proof that violations which in themselves might seem very trivial, may practically involve most material consequences. It is as notorious historically as it is evident from the minute directions of the Prayer book that variations of gesture and posture during the Communion were connected at the Reformation with important points of doctrine; and those who put this plea upon the record knew perfectly well that the gesture which they described was evidently implied on their own part equally important opinions. This consideration has a further bearing upon the equally questionable plea that there was no evidence to show that adoration was intended by kneeling. The court would, in any case, find it very difficult to judge of intentions and sentiments, and consequently it is all the more necessary that it should judge strictly of "outward movements." On this point, in short, Mr. Mackonochie had violated a distinct Rubric, and the question could not therefore be referred to the discretion of the Bishop.

The use of lighted candles had raised a question of even greater significance and importance. They had been treated either as a ceremony or as an ornament, and on either alternative they had been justified by an argument which has been extensively used by the Ritualists, and on which, in fact, they base their whole system of innovation. They have alleged that they are justified in adopting any practice which the prayer book does not explicitly condemn—in other words, that whatever is not expressly abolished is retained as lawful. In this instance they appeal to certain injunctions issued in the first year of Edward VI., and their counsel even went so far as to quote a Constitution made by a Council held under the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1322. The Court, we rejoice to say, dismissed these antiquarian references as utterly irrelevant. They lay it down in direct opposition to the principle of the Ritualists, that all ceremonies are abolished which are not specially retained in the prayer book. This is plainly implied in the preface; but it is placed beyond a doubt by Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity, now applicable to the present prayer book, and prohibits any rite, ceremony, order or form which is not mentioned in the prayer book, and declares void all prior usages and ordinances. The Rubric, again, orders that "such ornaments of the church and of the ministers thereof shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI." The Ritualists have argued from this that whatever was lawful in the designated year of Edward VI., is lawful now; and through this loophole, as the reader has already seen, they have introduced into the controversy not only the shifting usages of that confused period, but the endless and antiquated canons of mediæval ecclesiastics. Anything, of course, might be built on such foundation. The court, however, have now distinctly explained that those things only possess the authority of Parliament, which are expressly named in the Prayer book referred to. It is nothing to the point that candles were lawful at the time when the Prayer book was issued. They are not prescribed in it, and they are, therefore, abolished. The Rubric, they observe, might have said that such ornaments should be retained as were then lawful, or such only as were then in use; but in fact it says such only as were in use by authority of Parliament, and this is now decided to mean such as are expressly prescribed in the first Prayer book, or as are consistent with and subsidiary to them. As a matter of fact, the use of lighted candles was almost universally discontinued after the reformation, which affords a strong confirmation of the view thus taken of law.

The public may be heartily congratulated upon such a plain decision. It is a most satisfactory point in this lucid judgment that any Englishman may understand it from beginning to end, and may distinctly apprehend the law by which his church is regulated. In this respect it offers a favorable contrast to the judgment of the Dean of Arches, which conducted us through a perfect body of divinity to King Edward VI.'s Injunctions, and to "Primative and Catholic" customs. From these mysterious authorities, and from the subtleties for which they afforded occasion, we are now completely relieved. All the ornaments that are lawful in the church are to be found mentioned in a single book, and that the first Prayer book of Edward VI. As to ceremonies, nothing is lawful which is not prescribed in our present Prayer book. After all, it is proved that Parliament, acting with the concurrence of the clergy, is the real authority for our forms of worship, and that it has, in fact, expressly prohibited all ecclesiastical customs which it has not itself expressly approved. If this principle is a relief to the general public, it ought, we think, equally to be a relief to the clergy. The other principle would have plunged them into an endless controversy, and would have been equally fatal to uniformity and to peace. We trust, since a decision has thus been pronounced by a final Court of Appeal, that the Ritualists will accept the result with contentment. Generations of clergy have been very good churchmen, and have done both Church and State good service, while acquiescing in the practice which has now been reduced to a principle. If, indeed, as a body, they have definitely set themselves to "unprotestantize" the Church of England, this decision must convince them that the task is impracticable, and their position unjustifiable; but if they were only in doubt what was the law of the Church, and simply desired to go to the utmost limits compatible with the law—as they were fully justified in doing—we may hope they will frankly acquiesce in an adverse decision. In other words, we hope they will be content, like all other Englishmen, to accept the abitrament of law, and to do their best within the limits assigned to them.

TO THE PLANTERS.

They Should Raise Meats and Breadstuffs.

From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Our planters should not be satisfied with the experiments they made last year, of the practicability of their so adjusting their crops as to make their receipts from cotton and sugar clear gain.

The money they have made this year from their crops, has not arisen altogether from their abundance, but from the fact that the raising of all the corn they need, and much more than ever before of most other things which they formerly raised, has enabled them to retain the proceeds of their money getting crops, either for the paying of debts or the improvement of their farms.

Our planters will see from this how easy it is for the South, and for each citizen who is engaged in agriculture especially, to become independent; and the more sedulously they strive to make everything which is a necessity to them at home, the more secure they will, in all respects, be.

And to make this the more perfect, they must not confine themselves so much to corn, either as an article of food or of product. This is easy to raise, and the culture of it so understood that they are prone to confine themselves to it; but wheat, rye, barley, oats and rice are grains equally as productive, and, in their respective places, more useful as food. By a proper alternation with corn, cotton and other crops, they can be made with manures to improve the land of the farmer, while they will, by coming in at a different period of the season, and depending on different conditions for their development, more surely assures him a certainty of food for himself and his dependants.

This will apply with much greater force and reason to root crops, which are far more productive than the grains, and far more profitable when used at home for food, and to corn, peas and other leguminous crops which seem both to fatten animals and enrich the land.

By raising an abundance of these, the farmer can have his meat, and milk, and butter in the greatest abundance, and spare from them a sufficiency to materially meet his outlay for other things.

If the planter will thus make his farm the well supplied home of himself and family, with his stock kept around him within protective distance, all fat and well sheltered the year round, he can at the same time put a large area of ground in cotton or sugar, and hardly miss the labor he will thus employ in other things, which are planted and gathered at other times; or, if he should abridge the amount of such crop, he can have its entire proceeds clear of all embarrassment, a fact which of itself will make him feel richer with a dollar, thus securely his own, than with a thousand which he must pay out for food or clothing which he must buy.

We are urgent, therefore, upon our planters to not only continue to raise their provisions, as they did more than ever this last year, but to improve upon that in this, giving more diversity to their cultivation, and to aim especially at making their stock, whether intended for food or work, the happy objects of their care.

Nor need they confine their raising of stock to these uses. We can lead Kentucky in raising animals for sale. We have produced as good racing horses, and when the effort has been made, as good animals for the road or draft as are to be found anywhere. This can be made as true of our milch and beef cattle, whenever the effort is made, and of our sheep and hogs also.

And there is this advantage in a stock growing country, that there is not the same likelihood of "wearing out the land" as there is in a grain or cotton producing region, where the former and the seed of the latter are removed for sale.

We would, therefore, now, in the beginning of the year, urge our planters and farmers to plant first for food for selves and stock, and to make the latter a specialty, and then to provide for their cotton and sugar.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

A Mother Barters Away Her Daughter's Honor.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, January 9.]

We have been made acquainted with the details of an affair so terrible in its iniquity that we should hardly credit it but that it comes so straight there is, we fear, little room to doubt its truth. The particulars in the case are quite unfit for publication. Suffice it to say that a day or two since the daughter of a widow residing in the Fourth Ward, near the verge of Linwood, acquainted a neighbor with the facts which we shall relate. She stated that her mother had deliberately bargained for her dishonor with a clerk in a downtown establishment, in pursuance of which bargain he had come to the house the evening before. The unnatural mother locked all the doors and left them alone together, when her struggles were overcome by main strength. The girl resisted with all her power, and some of the neighbors remembered having heard unusual noises, and, as they thought, smothered screams proceeding from the house on the night in question, but investigated no further into the matter until made acquainted with the facts we have stated by the heart-broken victim. The girl is about seventeen years of age, and was engaged to be married shortly to a most worthy young man. The neighbors, we understand, have taken the matter in hand, and are determined to learn the full particulars of the fiendish outrage. If the facts are as we have been informed, and stated above, they should not let the matter rest until every particular of the transaction is brought out, and the name of the scoundrel who would thus barter for a human soul, and of the worse than heathen mother who would deliberately sell her daughter to perdition, dragged to light and published to the world. The grand jury sits on Monday. If there is anything in the matter they should surely find it out.

INSURANCE.

Singular Case—The Sword Fish Risk.

The following report of a remarkable and important insurance suit is from the London *Daily News* of the 11th of December:

On Wednesday the Court of Common Pleas—rather a strange place, by-the-by, for inquiring into the natural history of fishes—was engaged for several hours in trying to determine under what circumstances a sword fish might be able to escape scot free after thrusting his snout into the side of a ship. The gallant ship Dreadnought, thoroughly repaired, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's, had been insured for £3000 against all risks of the seas. She sailed on March 10, 1861, from Colombo for London. Three days later the crew, while fishing, hooked a sword-fish. Xiphias, however, broke the line, and a few moments after leaped half out of the water, with the object, it would seem, of taking a look at his persecutor, the Dreadnought. Probably he satisfied himself that the enemy was some abnormally large cetacean, which it was his natural duty to attack forthwith. Be this as it may, the attack was made, and at 4 o'clock the next morning the captain was awakened with the unwelcome intelligence that the ship had sprung a leak. She was taken back to Colombo, and thence to Cochin, where she was hove down. Near the keel was found a round hole an inch in diameter, running completely through the copper sheeting and planking.

As attacks by the sword-fish are included among sea risks, the insurance company was willing to pay the damages claimed by the owners of the ship, if it could be proved that the hole had really been made by a sword-fish. No instance had ever been recorded in which a sword-fish has ever been able to withdraw his sword after attacking a ship. A defense was founded on the possibility that the hole had been made in some other way. Prof. Owen and Mr. Frank Buckland gave their evidence, but neither of them could state positively whether a sword-fish which had passed its beak through three inches of stout planking could withdraw without loss of the sword. Mr. Rockland said that the fish had no power of "backing," and expressed his belief that he could not hold a sword-fish by the beak; but then he admitted that the fish had a considerable lateral power, and might so "wriggle its sword out of a hole." And so the insurance company will have to pay nearly six hundred pounds because an ill-tempered fish objected to be hooked, and took its revenge by running full tilt against copper sheathing and oak planking.

SENSATIONAL.

Why Newspapers Publish Horrid Murders, Executions, etc.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* explains the reason why newspapers indulge in so much of the horrible, as follows: Moralize as some will, the fact remains that people like to read of hangings, and they take delight in the perusal of deeds of horror and crime. There is a strange fascination about them that cannot be described, but exists in full force. It may not be considered very complimentary to the public intelligence, but the fact is not to be disputed. "Why," says the moralist, "do you newspaper men furnish your readers with so much of this kind of reading matter, that is regarded as so pernicious in its effects upon the public morals?" We answer, upon the great principle of the law of demand and supply. It might as well be asked why the hotel keeper furnishes his tables to suit his guests. The newspaper is more the mirror of public thought, more of the reflection of the public wishes, than anything else. Its duty is, says one, to take higher ground and bring the people upon it. That would be like the "mountains going to Mahommed," and it would be almost as difficult of success.

Mr. Objector and Critic[illegible] of the newspapers, few indeed would follow you upon the elevated plane of thought you would erect. It would be so elevated and cold that none of the nutriment that sustains a paper would grow upon its keen and piercing morality. Before the newspapers had half educated the people it would die from want of support. The making of the paper better is a very desirable thing, but the misfortune is that it is a costly experiment to those who undertake it. There are few who want to be martyrs for the public good; and they are generally those who are in the enthusiasm of youth and inexperience. The popular taste prefers coarse and strong nutriment rather than that which is of a finer and more ornamental character. The practical newspaper man understands this and acts accordingly, and those who censure the press for not being better might as well find fault with a stream because it flows from and is supplied by a fountain above.

PHILADELPHIA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HADDOCK, REED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned Partners, at the old stand, 438 and 440 Market street, up stairs.

DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
CHARLES D. REED,
STEPHEN KIMBALL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., expires this day, by limitation.

JAMES MONROE,
JOS. E. SMALTZ,
M. S. STOKES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1868. ja7

NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a Limited partnership according to law, under the firm name of MONROE, SMALTZ & CO., for the general Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Philadelphia, to commence January 1, 1869, and to terminate December 31, 1871. The General Partners are JAMES MONROE, JOSEPH E. SMALTZ, MAHLON S. STOKES and JOHN T. MONROE, and the Special Partner is CHARLES D. REED, and they all respectively reside in the city of Philadelphia. The Special Partner has contributed to the common stock of the firm in goods and cash the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

JAMES MONROE,
JOSEPH E. SMALTZ,
M. S. STOKES,
JOHN T. MONROE,
General Partners.
CHARLES D. REED,
Special Partner.

Philadelphia, Dec, 31, 1868. ja7

REMOVAL.

MONROE, SMALTZ & CO. have this day removed to 438 and 440 MARKET street, where they will carry on the Manufacturing and Jobbing of Boots and Shoes, as successors to Haddock, Reed & Co.

December 3, 1868. ja7

DRY GOODS.

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late of the house of Menken Bros.,)

— WITH —

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ja7 Our Wholesale Department is complete.

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,

MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

dec8 6m

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	8:50 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	6:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:30 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	9:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 5:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 327½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. R. JONES, Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

OF CANADA,

528783—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE

First Class Steamships sailing

Every Saturday to Liverpool,

From PORTLAND in Winter and MONTREAL in Summer.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line are authorized to grant through bills of lading from Memphis to Liverpool and Glasgow. The attention of shippers is called to this route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large points are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first class Steamships are now on the line making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to Boston and New England points via. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For rates and information apply to

THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,

ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK

RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m.; and arrive at Madison at 4 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

☞ Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen. Sup't.

UNDERTAKERS.

NEW FIRM.

JAS. FLAHERTY & CO.,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS,

317 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

ja6

B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy—ss. At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyons & Fies, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja13 20 27 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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" Buffalo	6:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:30 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
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GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m.; and arrive at Madison at 4 o'clock p.m

TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year.....2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $1 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged one-sixth additional.
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY will be charged half of DAILY rates.
Local Notices 20 cents per line first insertion, and 10c cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1869

THE WEEKLY APPEAL.

We desire to impress upon the merchants of Memphis that they cannot more worthily compliment their customers than by sending them copies of the mammoth WEEKLY APPEAL, *containing all the news of the week from every part of the world, a weekly summary of the Memphis markets, telegraphic news, local news and editorials. The issue for this week is now ready, and may be had at the counting-room, in wrappers ready for mailing, at* FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

The friends of the APPEAL *are reminded that the subscription price of the* WEEKLY *has been reduced from $4 to $2 50 per annum; at which rate it is one of the cheapest papers published in the United States.*

Advertisers are also reminded that the constantly increasing circulation of the WEEKLY APPEAL, *makes it as valuable an advertising medium as can be found in the Southwest. Only a limited number of advertisements taken, and at special rates.*

MULLINS, the spread-eagle orator and clown of the House of Representatives, who hails from Tennessee, and was admitted to that body as one of her representatives, has recently added to his fame for an obtrusive ignorance, by the introduction to the House of a bill having the following rather singular and absurd title: "A bill to remove unconstitutional office-holders, and to punish such as *violate* the same."

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* learns from a member of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's family that he will leave Canada the last of this month, but will visit New York and Baltimore, in each of which cities he has daughters residing, before he goes to Kentucky. He will not reach that State much before the 1st of March, for he has been long separated from near and dear relatives, with whom he will spend some little time on his way home.

ON our first page we publish, this morning, the salient points of an important decision against ritualists and ritualism, rendered in London on the 23d of last month, in the final Court of Appeals, whence the case had been carried by Rev. Mr. MAKONOCHIE, rector of the notorious Church of St. Albans. This settles all matters in dispute between the ritualists and their brethren of the Episcopal Church; and, we presume, will, in future, compel the absence of the observances, in the Episcopal service, that have for so long a time given that peculiar class a questionable prominence before the Christian public.

WE regret to notice that some of our country exchanges have lately frequently misquoted the cotton market of this city, by mistake, we make no doubt, but with results to Memphis that are none the less disastrous. A case in point is that of the Hickman (Ky.) *Courier* of Saturday last. In that paper we find middling cotton quoted as selling in Memphis, on the 14th inst., at 25c., when in fact it sold at 29c., and within a half a cent of the New York rates, quoted in our paper of that date at 29½c. Such mistakes as these lead to great confusion, very often excite distrust, and should be guarded against with the utmost care by the publishers of papers in the country. To this end we call public attention to the error.

A REASON for the call of the militia by our State authorities, it has been suggested, is togive a certain "ring" in New York an opportunity of realizing from the panic that will ensue as to our State stocks in that market. The "fuss and fury" of the House and Senate has been telegraphed to that city and all the so-called outrages aggravated in such a manner as that innocent outsiders, holding Tennessee stocks, may become depressed, rush open the market and sell out to the "ring;" who, when they have glutted themselves, will restore confidence, run up the rates of Tennessee securities and then sell to good advantage. This game was tried once before, and with signal success; and we should not be surprised to hear, after it has this time been effected, that after all the present "call for militia" and the "reported Ku Klux outrages" were but "scares" in the interest of this "ring." We hope the press of Nashville will look into this matter and apprise the public if there is anything in it.

THE friends of the San Blas Pacific Railroad have been industriously at work with Congress. It is expected that to-day the Committee on Pacific Railroads of the House will report a bill granting a loan of $16,000 per mile for it, the line to be known as the Southern Pacific and to commence at Cairo to Little Rock, Austin, San Antonio and across Mexico to San Blas. The report will show that this is by 800 miles the shortest route to the Pacific Ocean, and that while the whole route from New York to San Blas is 2300 miles, it only requires the building of less than one thousand miles of road to complete a railroad connection. The Mexican grant for that one portion of the road from the Rio Grande to San Blas is a most liberal one, while the grant just made by the Texas Convention embraces all the public lands for twenty miles on each side of the road from the Red river to the Rio Grande, provided that portion of the road shall be completed within six years from the date of the grant. The report will also refer to the immense prospective commerce with Mexico.

PLEASING MOSAICS.

We have lately had much to say upon a pleasing theme—the general prosperity of the South. This morning we propose that others, equally competent, shall be heard on the same subject. First we quote the New York *Herald*, which recently, in its "money article," said:

Forty or fifty millions of dollars have gone South, and have been, or will be, absorbed there. The flow of currency in that direction, at the present time, is still going on, but on a diminished scale. More will go in the spring in the shape of Northern capital, which, under the temptation of the high price of cotton, is seeking investment there. Emigration has set in, and there will be a strong current in the spring. The revival of cotton culture is a fever just now with capitalists.

The *Mobile* (Ala.) *Register* and the *Selma* (Ala.) *Times* says:

We do not believe there was ever, before the war even, as much surplus money in Alabama as there will be when the crop of last year shall have been disposed of.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in a recently published letter, says:

There is just now a large demand for the securities of the Southern States, based on the prospective improved condition of those States, and prices are daily hardening. There is also more disposition to put capital into Southern lands, the present high rates for cotton being a great stimulus in this direction, and for several months to come greenbacks will be flowing thither.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following statements in relation to the South:

Evidences abounds that Northern capital is seeking an outlet in the South. Many persons pass through here every week on their way southward to look for lands, and at other business enterprises. The opportunities for investing in lands in that part of the country are excellent. There is much greater willingness by owners to sell, both to Northern men, and to the laboring population also. Millions of acres of good land can be purchased now at small prices. Planters find that with a smaller number of acres and more thorough cultivation, they do better than was the case in the old slovenly style. Manufacturing enterprises are projected, and mining will be entered into vigorously in many sections where nothing of that sort has ever been done.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* says:

Attention is turning to the interior trade of the country, and the people are directing their energies to agricultural productions. We have already more than once of late referred to the flattering prospects of the cotton crop of the South.

Mr. NEANDER RICE, of Florence, Ala., in a letter to the Florence *Journal* of Saturday, says:

I have received several letters from Northern gentlemen, and besides, have seen several more that have been written to others of my acquaintance; all these letters relate to the same objects, viz.: as to the chances of getting farms in this section, the price of land, the state of society, health of the country, its products, and how Northern men would be treated, etc.

And the *Water Valley* (Miss.) *Eagle* of Saturday says:

Cotton factories are getting to be "all the rage" in Mississippi, and throughout the Southwest. We hear of new mills completed, or new companies of stockholders organizing to go into the extremely profitable business of manufacturing "our great staple" every day. We hardly take up a Southern paper without seeing a new notice of something of the sort. If not a cotton factory, it is some new and much needed railroad that is to be built.

This is enough for one day. We will produce other evidences shortly.

IN the Federal Court at Knoxville, before Judge TRIGG, on Friday last, Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, when the case of the United States vs. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was called, took occasion to express his sense of gratitude toward that statesman for kindness to his son during the war, by entering a motion to dismiss. He had, he said, no communication with Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, but the remembrance *of the very special kindness shown by that gentleman towards one of his sons, who in the vicissitude of the late war had fallen into his hands as a prisoner*, prompted him to take a step that would relieve the noble Kentuckian of much embarrassment. The Attorney-General not being prepared for the motion, it was agreed to pass the case until the close of this week.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1869.

HOUSE.

Among the bills presented and referred to-day, was one by Mr. Poland, providing for the issue of United States bonds, retiring National currency notes and for a free system of National banking.

A bill was introduced by Colfax for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the supposed Ku Klux outrages in Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

It provides for the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress whenever its Legislature shall have ratified the 14th Constitutional amendment of the United States, and declares null and void the disability imposed by the third section of article 7th of the Constitution of Mississippi.

A bill was presented by Garfield providing that no commissions as Brigadier-Generals shall be issued until the number of Brigadier-Generals is reduced below eight, and fixing eight as the number of Brigadier-Generals after that time. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Holman offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the National finances, no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money to railroads or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to pressing necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That the grant of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever.

He moved that the previous question and adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was seconded, when Windome moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

Schofield demanded a separate vote on the resolutions.

That first resolution was adopted—yeas 96 nays 67.

The question was then renewed on the second resolution.

Julian desired to offer a substitute that no public lands shall be given to aid the construction of railroads except on condition of actual settlements in quantities not greater than 160 acres to one person, or a fixed tax on the full price.

Holman decided to let it be offered.

Washburn, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, because it would interfere with the soldiers' bounty bill.

The resolution was tabled, yeas 110, nays 54.

SENATE.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a finance bill:

SECTION 1. That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid.

Sec. 2. That an appropriation of $140,000,000 from import duties be applied to the payment during each fiscal year of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund.

Sec. 3. The holder of any lawful money amounting to fifty dollars or its multiple, may convert the same into coupons or registered bonds, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, and payable in coin in forty years, and bearing annual interest of five per cent. payable semi-annually in coin; and said bonds shall be exempt from all taxes other than income tax.

Section four authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold notes, bearing interest, of not less denomination than ten dollars, which shall be receivable for all taxes, duties on lands, and also authorizes the Secretary to supply an amount of such coin notes not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section, for the purchase of any part of the securities of the United States, bearing six per cent., and the Secretary shall cancel an amount of United States bonds equal to the securities so purchased.

Section 5 authorizes National Banks, without respect to the limitation of $300,000 circulating notes prescribed by the twenty-second section of said act, to issue and circulate notes bearing interest and payable on demand in coin by the mode provided in said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid on demand in coin instead of U. S. notes, and only be issued to the amount of 65 per cent. of the bonds of the U. S. deposited with the Treasurer of the U. S., as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No bonds shall receive less than $500,000 of such coin notes and such bonds, and the said coin notes shall be subject in all other respects to the limitations, restrictions and provisions of said act.

Williams gave notice of some amendments.

A memorial was presented praying that political disabilities be removed from all Superintendents of insane institutions at the south. Referred.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Supreme Court to-day made decisions in the New York Bank cases. Opinions were read by Chief Justice Chase to the effect that certificate of indebtedness and United States notes or greenbacks are exempt from taxation.

The President nominated to-day John A. Jodson as Secretary of Legation to Mexico, vice Mr. Plumb.

The President transmitted the following to-day to the Senate of the of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the fifth inst., requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law it was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of proclamation, dated December 25th, 1868. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th ult. is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of this authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868.

(signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., January 18, 1869.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Arrived, Emperor, Alaska, Bee and Barges. Departed, Louisiana, Virginia, Continental, Silver Spray and Henry Ames.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Arrived, Louisville.

River falling; sixteen feet ten inches. Weather cloudy with occasional flurries of snow.

CAIRO, January 18.—Up—Swallow, 9 p.m., Mountaineer, 7 p.m.; Clifton, 8 a.m., Lizzie Gill, 6 p.m.

Down—Gayoso, 8 a.m.

River rose sixteen inches.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—River rising with five feet water.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton dull, heavy and 1/4@1/2c lower; sales 1800 bales; uplands 29@29½c, sales the week 7000 bales. Flour 5@10c better, closing 10@15c lower. Wheat 1@2c. Corn, southern, 92@96c. Rice steady; Carolina 9@9½c. Coffee firm but quiet. Island sugar 10½@11¼. New Orleans molasses 77@78c. Wheat nominally unchanged.

Dry goods—The market is less active but firm for cotton fabrics. Cotton yarns 28½@29c. Wamsutta 35c. Washington cambrics 16c, and high colors 15c higher, cut makes heavy brown sheetings 15c. Prints, fine make, 13½@14½c. Medium light fancy delaines 20c.

Money—Reports that the Treasury was about to sell gold and bonds, were again raised to-day, without affecting any market. National banks are receiving large amounts of currency daily, and depositing their surplus with the Assistant Treasurer for 3 per cent. $850 000 was thus deposited Saturday and to day. The Treasury is likely thus to receive all the money it wants. To-day's issues on these certificates, of which about $6 000,000 are left on hand, must add to ease in money and general exchanges in Wall street. Sherman's bill, reported to the Senate to-day, is regarded as likely to cause all the cotton business of the south to be done on a gold basis, and tend to advance the premium on gold. Gold is very easy to-day at 6@7 on call. Prime discounts 7@8, with more disposition to take common paper. Sterling quiet at 9½@9¾. Gold lower; opened at 36¾ and closed at 36¼. Clearances were 21,500,000. State bond: irregular. Tennessees heavy, on reports of martial law in that State. New Tennessee 66½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middlings 27½@27½c; sales 1500 bales; receipts three days 7142 bales; exports 1195 bales. Sterling 45. Gold 36. New York sight ¾@¾ discount. Flour quiet; superfine $6 50@; XX $7 50; XXX $7 75@8 25. Corn steady; white 72c; yellow 80c. Oats firm at 67@68c. Bran dull, declined to 21 50. Hay dull; prime $24@25. Pork dull at $29 75. Bacon dull; shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard irregular; tierces 19½c, 21 @21½c; sugar cured 20c; common 16½c; yellow clarified 19½c. Molasses active; common 58@60c; prime 67@68c; choice 70@72c. Whisky dull; Western rectified at 87½@90c. Coffee steady; fair 14½@14¾c; prime 16¼@16½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Family flour $7 50@7 75. Wheat at 7@8 75. Corn held at 70c; sold at 61 40@1 42. Oats 62@65c. Whisky 90c. Pork $29 50. Lard 19@19½c. Bulk shoulders 12c; sides range from 14 to 15c. Bacon shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17c; hams 17½@18c. Butter 33@40c. Eggs 18@20c. Sugar 13¼@14c. Rio coffee 22@24c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Tobacco unchanged. Superfine flour $6@7 25. Wheat at 6 70@7 12. Corn 67@72c. Oats 50@51c. Pork $29. Bulk shoulders 12½@12¾c; sides 15½c. Bacon shoulders 16½c; sides 18½@19c. Lard 19c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Tobacco sales 37 hhds; common lugs to manufacturing leaf $5@10 75. Cotton 28c. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Wheat at 7@7 85. Oats steady at 60@65c. Rye at 1 25. Mess pork $29@3 50. Lard 19@19½c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

YOUNG & BROTHER,

Booksellers & Stationers

No. 248 Main Street.

Woodburn Grange,
Doubly False,
The Lost Beauty,
Memphis City Directory.

A few copies left. Call soon, if you wish one, at YOUNG & BROTHER,
ja18 No. 248 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

INFORMATION TO PLANTERS.

WE have on hand a consignment of the celebrated DICKSON "SELECT COTTON SEED," which we offer for sale in lots to suit the planter. This Seed, the most prolific in use, has been known to yield on an average TWO BALES TO THE ACRE. The staple is very superior, and sample stalks may be seen at our office. We respectfully invite the attention of the planting community and the trade generally to the great superiority of this Seed.

☞ Circulars sent to address free.

jal7 E. M. Apperson & Co.

CONDITION

—OF THE—

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

January 1, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

ASSETS, at Market Value:

Cash on hand in Bank and in transit,	$ 592 629 57
Real Estate (unincumber'd)	253 319 11
Bank Stock,	1,397,330 00
Mortgage Bonds,	9 7,700 00
U. S., State and City Stock and other public Securities,	2,079 953 00
	$5,130 931 73
Total Liabilities,	289,553 98
Net Assets,	$4,861 377 73

☞ Duly attested, sworn to, and signed.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, January 1, 1869.

I, O. W. Blackburn, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said company have complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tenne see imposed on insurance companies, and I further certify that Henry A. Littleton, agent of said company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Ætna Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.

H. A. LITTLETON

AGENT,

No. 22 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
ja17

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANEE MOUNTAIN, TENN.

THE next Term of the Junior Department will open at University Place, Tenn.,

On the 19th Day of February, 1869.

Boys received at any age and prepared for College Location perfectly healthy—2000 feet above the sea. $400 covers expense, board and tuition, for three months. For circulars and information address G. R. Fairbanks, Esq., General Treasurer, University Place, Tenn.

C. T. QUINTARD, D.D., LL.D.
ja5 eod* Vice Chancellor.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE,
Memphis, Tenn.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to College purposes.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
(In Advance.)

For all Branches of Education taught in Female College, including a full course of Eng lish, ancient and Modern Languages.....
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, light and washing. 100 00
Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No INCIDENTAL FEES.

J. D. MERIWETHER, President,
ja3 daw Memphis, Tenn.

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,

Oxford, Mississippi.

Chartered by the State in 1851, and authorized to confer the Highest Educational Honors on Young Ladies.

MERITS—AIM—CARE.—Parents and Guardians are especially invited to consider the merits of this institution. To conduct it in the true sense of the word—to educate thoroughly the young ladies of the South, is its aim. The departments of Mathematics, Physical and Moral Sciences, Literature, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, etc., are ably filled by accomplished Professors and Female

Special care—it may be said, uncommon care is taken not only to thoroughly educate in the Arts and Sciences, but to ensure the pupils contented and happy, to train their moral sentiments, to cult vate correct tastes, to preserve their health, and to throw around them proper restraints. In short, to afford to patrons one of the very best regulated Institutions in the land.

APPARATUS.—Arrangements have been made to supply the College with suitable Apparatus sufficient to illustrate the Sciences, and to give a practical Knowledge of them. In addition, the classes in Chemistry, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, through the courtesy of the officers of the State University will have access to its large and well appointed Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, excelled by none in the South, and to be favored with lectures and experimental illustrations by Dr. Garland and Professor Lamb, the learned Professors in these Departments.

BUILDING—LOCATION.—The building, estimated to be worth $40,000, is commodious, comfortable and retired.

PATRONAGE.—All patrons and pupils of the College.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.—In charge of Rev. W. W. Mcanson, is kept in a style seldom, if ever, equaled. All the teachers board in the College.

UNIFORMITY OF DRESS—ECONOMY.—Purple Calico, Brown Merino, Pink Delaine, Pink Lawn and White Dresses, Plain Hat, trimmed only with a band of black velvet. Those wishing to wear mourning are required to conform in plainness of dress, but not in color. As economy is the object of this arrangement, new pupils need not buy middling already on hand, if as plain as the uniform, but when additional purchases are necessary, the uniform must be regarded.

EXPENSES.—Per session of 20 weeks, half in advance:

Preparatory Classes	$ 12 50
College Classes, proper	25 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	12 50
Music—on Instrument	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Ornamental branches, usual rates	
Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Light and Attendance	100 00

Pupils charged at the above rates from the date of entrance until end of session in June, except in cases of protracted sickness.

S. G. BURNEY, Pres't of Trustees.
ja8daw C. H. BELL, Pres't of College.

LAGER BEER.

BY L. SCHNEPEL,

Corner Third and Webster Streets

IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS AND KEGS. Delivered free of charge within the city limits. de7

AUCTION.

Another Great Sale at Auction

—OF—

Household Furniture,

PLATED WARE AND CHINA TEA SETS,

I will take place THIS TUESDAY MORNING, at the auction rooms of W. H. PARSMORE & CO., No. 251 Second street. The stock consists of Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Marble Top Tables, Brussels Carpets, Mantle Mirrors in walnut frames, Sofas, Lounges, Spring Mattresses, etc; China Tea Sets, Silver Plated Ware of every description, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive at 10 o'clock. ja19

TRADE SALE OF NOTIONS

—BY—

A. E. FRANKLAND,

No. 197 Main Street.

I WILL SELL ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Salesrooms, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES—all first-class, and fresh from importers' hands.

ja19 A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

N. E. Cor. Main & Jefferson Sts.

☞ Auction Sales of Merchandise, Furniture, etc., at Salesroom every morning at 10 o'clock.

THE BEAUTIFUL

RESIDENCE LOTS

Northeast Corner of

Poplar and Manassas Streets

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that this beautiful residence property will shortly be

Offered to the Public, at Auction,

In lots of 50 feet front.

Also, the equally beautiful grounds at the northeast corner of Manassas and Bradford street's, belonging to the same owners. It cannot be disputed that these are some of the most beautiful and desirable residence lots in Memphis; and persons who contemplate purchasing, should bear in mind when they are sold, of which due notice will be given. Meanwhile, we will show plans and receive offers for the property. jal4

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER

Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

No. 276 Second St., Ayres Building,

de4 tf Memphis, Tennessee.

A. M. WODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, A. E. VACCARO

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

nov28

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
sep21 eod2 Agents, Memphis

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

I WILL, ON

Monday, the 25th Day of January last,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John D. Armour, on the 31 day of September, 1869, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 45, pages 382, 3, 4 and 5, offer, at public sale, at the southeast corner of Court Square, in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate: Lot 25 of John D. Armour's subdivision of original country lots 483 and 484, originally east of, now in the city of Memphis, beginning at a stake on the southwest corner of S. Mansfield's lot on Monroe street, extended, and running westwardly with the north line of Monroe street extended 92 feet; thence northwardly 185½ feet at right angles with Monroe street; thence east with the line of an alley 92 feet to a stake on Mansfield's line; thence south with Mansfield's line 185½ feet to the beginning on Monroe street. Also, lot commencing at the northeast corner of John D. Armour's lot, running on Charleston avenue, and running south 110 feet to New Madison street; thence west with the north line of New Madison street 135 feet to the point where New Madison street connects with Charleston avenue; thence west with the south line of Charleston avenue 135 feet to the beginning, on which stands the Charleston Hotel—said property having been conveyed to me in trust to secure Edward F. Jenkins, of Baltimore, in the payment of a debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and of which balance of some seventeen hundred dollars remain unpaid. The title is good, but I will convey only as trustee.

F. N. AYRES, Trustee,
Geo. W. Winchester, Attorney.
ja5

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

Security, by Law of State of Ohio, $2,000,000.

ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

THOMAS SHERLOCK, - - - President

DIRECTORS—R. M. Bishop, of R. M. Bishop & Co.; Theo. Cook, of Baker, Hart & Cook; Joseph C. Butler, President Lafayette Bank; L. R. Hall, of Addy, Hall & Co.; A. S. Winslow, of Winslow & Smith; Charles Rule, of C. Rule & Coleman; Adolph Wood, of Adolph Wood & Co.; John Sellitto, of John Sellitto & Co.; A. D. Bullock, of A. D. Bullock & Co.; D. T. Woodrow, of Woodrow, Mears & Co; Allen Collier, of John Sweeny & Co.; L. A. Harris, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati; James Gleun, of William Glenn & Sons.

W. M. RICHARDSON, W. B. CASSILLY, Secretary. Vice-Pres't.
J. DEWALDEN CHURCHILL, Supervisor.
M. V. WHEDENBURGH, Agent,
nov26 No. 22 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Second Appearance in Memphis for 8 Years of the Great Artiste, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Supported by the Talented Actor, Mr. J. W. COLLIER.

Tuesday Evening, January 19.—Will be produced, FANCHON—Fanchon (the Cricket) Miss Maggie Mitchell; Landry Barbeaud, J. W. Collier. Great Shadow Dance.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER

—ON THE—

Anniversary of Burns' Birthday,

AT COCHRAN HALL,

Under auspices of the St. Andrew's Society,

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

JOHN AINSLIE, J. R. SELKIRK,
DR. A. STERLING.

Admission.....Two Dollars

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Peabody Hotel, Overton Hotel, Young & Bros., under Odd-Fellows' Hall; Katzenbach's Music store, and from the Committee.

ja17

GAYETIES THEATER,

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. H. ETLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGER
OSCAR WILLIS.....STAGE MANAGER

THE leading Variety Theater of the South. Open for the Season, with the best-standing Variety Combination that has ever appeared in the city—the performance consisting of Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Pantomimes, etc. New Stars each week. ADMISSION—Fifty Cents; Private Boxes, Five Dollars. Doors open at o'clock; performance to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock. ja1

GROCERS.

G. W. GRIFFIN. W. H. VANDIVER,
Late of West Point, Miss.

GRIFFIN & VANDIVER,

GROCERS,

GENERAL PRODUCE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

207 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ Consignments of Country Produce solicited. ja15

J. P. COFFIN, CHAS. COFFIN,
Late with Toof, Phillips & Co., HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Choice Groceries,

392 Main Street,

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN

JUST receiving, fresh assortments of all leading goods in their line.

New New Orleans Sugar.
New Orleans Molasses and Syrup, and Golden Syrup.
Coffees—Rio, Laguayra, Java and Mocha.
Fresh supply of Cove and Sea Mackerel—Mess, No. 1 and No. 2; Smoked Salmon and Bloaters; Codfish, plain and dessicated.
Best Brands of Flour.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. de12

500 sacks Black Seed Oats.
500 bbls. Pinkeye Potatoes.
1500 bales choice Hay.

DENISE & CO.,
ja9 41 South Court Square.

Spicer & Sharpe,

334 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVNEY BLOCK.

CHOICE GROCERIES!

Receiving constantly Fresh Supplies

Yarmouth Bloaters—genuine;
Salmon, Codfish and Mess Mackerel;
New Currants, Raisins, Figs, Citron and Prunes;
Choice Coffees;
Choice Teas—a fresh supply.

ja15 SPICER & SHARPE

JUST RECEIVED BY

MEACHAM & TREADWELL

No. 9 Union Street,

Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars,
300 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Molasses,
300 Bags Rio Coffee,
15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,

Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements de17 tf

FOR SALE.

5000 bush. Black Seed Oats.
300 bbls. Rosindale and Louisville Cement.
100 " Plaster.
100 " Cape and Utica Lime.
10,000 Fire Brick and Tile.
100 bbls. Early Goodrich and Pinkeye Potatoes.

JOINER & KIRKLEY,

ja6 **No. 34 Monroe st.**

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

☞ We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments sept1

THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR,

IS PUBLISHED IN A SECTION OF COUNTRY entirely tributary to Memphis, and has a circulation unsurpassed by any other medium of that kind in North Mississippi. Merchants and business men generally will find it to their advantage to advertise in the STAR

Address PANOLA STAR,
oc8 Panola, Miss

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE, No. 18 KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING.

ASSETS, : : : : : : : $5,000,000

Policies Issued and Losses Paid at the Memphis Office.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, Mc-Nutt & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. R. CHERRY, President Merchants National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
B. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co;
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co.;
D. A. SHEPPERD, Cashier Peoples Bank;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Brothers;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN F. WILKERSON, for Tennessee;
E. A. COLE, for Mississippi;
JACK HORNE for Arkansas;
HARDIN HOWSLEY, for Kentucky.

MANAGERS, - - - - - : - - S. R. CLARKE & CO.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

A. Seessel & Son

Advertisements in this column Published at 10 cents per line, each insertion. The cheapest and most conspicuous advertising known to the newspaper world.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a competent Sawyer and Engineer, a situation. Address A. B. C., Appeal office. ja17

WANTED.—A WET NURSE—white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

LAND WANTED.—Any one desirous of selling low, for cash, from 3 to 6 acres of Land, with or without improvements, just outside the city, can find a buyer by calling at 52 Nichols street. de27 1w*

FOR RENT.

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT—Corner of Walker Alley, between Court and Jefferson Streets. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS, ja11 Commercial Hotel.

FOR RENT.—The LEETWICH GARDEN, situated (4) four miles from Court Square, on Old Raleigh road, containing seventeen (17) acres in high state of cultivation, with a large orchard of select fruits, two comfortable cottage residences on the place, with all necessary out-houses, wells, cisterns, etc., and a large amount of hotbed manure. The most complete market garden near the city. Apply to H. CASH, City Inspector. j18

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Offices and Rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, N. E. corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, second floor, Postoffice Building. de22 1m

FOR RENT.—A Residence on Vance street, No. 488, opposite the St. Agnes Academy and the terminus of the street cars. Contains eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room; two good cisterns, stable, fruit trees, etc. For terms apply to COALMAN BOYD, de9 tf 258 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. ja19

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few Day Boarders wanted at 179 Second street. HENRY LAIRD. ja10

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BERKSHIRE PIGS, two to three months old, pure stock, selected from the best stocks in Kentucky. Address, E. R. SLADE & CO., ja19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—A good and elegibly situated RESTAURANT, having a good run of custom. Inquire of REID, TILBRAUD, ja12 No. 33 south Court street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PREMIUM PICTURES TAKEN AT Y. DAY'S Photograph Gallery, 428 Main St. ja18

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

COUNTRY EGGS, received from the country twice a week. † FINNIE & BUCKHAM.

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4 00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests. tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at B. Lowenstein & Bros. at less than cost. †

JOE LOCKE'S NEWS STAND, 236½ Main street, is well supplied with reading material, embracing every variety of daily, weekly and monthly papers, as well as magazines and periodicals. All the latest news can be obtained at his mammoth stand. †

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—The contractors have finished all of the work of paving with the Nicholson pavement let to them in this city. The Chancery Court has decided the question of the property owners' liability in favor of the contractors. The contractors are required by the city to enforce the collection of this tax by suits against the property for its condemnation and sale; hence we shall expect all parties indebted to us for the pavement to come to our office and settle. If there are those who cannot pay the money, let them come up and say frankly what they can and will do, and we shall do what we can in accepting such terms as they may be able to offer us. T. E. BROWN & Co. January 7, 1869. *Ledger* and *Post* copy. †

THE SUPREME COURT.—The *Tribune* learns that the Supreme Court for West Tennessee which was moved to Brownsville in a fit of passion, in all probability will be ordered back to Jackson in due time. Mr. Medlin, our immediate representative, has introduced a bill for the repeal of the act under which the removal was made, which passed a first reading. We have also seen a letter from a distinguished member of the Legislature to one of our most prominent citizens, which conveys the welcome news that the hasty action of that body will be reconsidered, and that the Court, instead of being stuck off in one side of the district, will be located in the center. The idea that any Union lawyer will be disturbed in Jackson is simply ridiculous.

LADIES' underwear at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

SUGARS.—A fine lot crushed, granulated, powdered and New Orleans sugar received, fresh, and will sell low for cash only. (†) FINNIE & BUCKHAM.

THE FIRST MEN OF THE CITY.—Dr. Clopton has a special call home, and will leave the last of the week, and will not be here again this year. His patients of the city are bringing their friends in. He treats with perfect success, *piles, fistula*, strictures, etc. †

Silks marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

A MAN TOTALLY BLIND FOR EIGHT YEARS RESTORED TO SIGHT.—We have the pleasure again of publishing another of those wonderful triumphs of the Oculist's art, for which Dr. Norris, of this city, has become so justly famous. Mr. Hessen, a well known citizen of Jackson, Miss., lost his sight, from sore eyes, in 1860, and has been entirely blind ever since, having to be led about. He had visited all the Oculists of New Orleans, and had been treated by a number of the best physicians, without benefit. He had finally given up all hope, and expected to live in darkness the balance of his days; but, through the persuasion of a brother-in-law, of this city, he was induced to put himself under the treatment of Dr. Norris, Oculist, whose great success in the treatment of diseases of the eye has gained him an enviable reputation throughout the South and West. His disease was opacity of the cornea. The Doctor performed the operation of iridectomy, or cutting out a piece of the iris, and made for him an artificial pupil—the same operation which he performed on a lady, Miss Brown, of this city, and of which we published an account not long since, and with the same success. Mr. Hessen, who was blind eight years, can be seen any day walking the streets as well as any man, and can read the signs across the streets as well as most of us. Mr. H. is still in the city, and can be seen at 148 Poplar street. Dr. Norris' Eye and Ear Infirmary is at 233 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. †

GENTLEMEN'S woolen undershirts and drawers at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

FARM FOR RENT.—I have for rent 420 acres of land near Big Creek, on the Covington road. It is one of the best stock raising in the country. I will lease it for three years. Apply at No. 40 Jefferson street. O. F. PRESCOTT, † Guardian.

PURITANISM.—Anthony Schwitzer, Jacob Buerer and W. L. Allen, were fined yesterday morning for selling meat on Sunday.

SENT UP.—Squire Norton yesterday sent Lucinda Holmes up in default of bail for stealing two "shimmies" from Mrs. J. M. Borden.

FITS.—Geo. Nelson fell in a fit yesterday about midday, on Main street, near Madison, and created considerable excitement for the time being.

FROST.—"The heart-frost fell" pretty heavily yesterday morning, and the sight afforded early risers was very beautiful, though quite wintery.

THE MONTHLY REPORT of the Department of Agriculture for December is at hand. It contains a vast amount of interesting statistical matter, and information for farmers and planters.

FIXED UP.—We learn that the gentlemen on Mr. Rutter's bond, and who withdrew from the same on Saturday night, concluded yesterday to go on it again, and the matter was thus fixed up and Mr. Rutter released.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A pleasant little interchange of courtesies took place between two citizens of Jackson, Tenn., named Tomlin and Theus, a few days ago, in which Mr. Tomlin was shot in the right shoulder.

MRS. YELVERTON.—By a reference to the correspondence in another column, it will be seen that this accomplished lady will give a reading of selections from the English poets on Wednesday evening.

WICKED.—A lad named Tom Hines was arrested yesterday for slashing a mule with a knife. He had had a quarrel with the driver of the the mule (dray 494), and as he could not "lick" him, took his revenge out of the poor dumb brute. The little rascal ought to have the condign well laid on.

THE JAIL.—During the past week thirty prisoners have been committed to this institution. Of these, sixteen are for grand larceny, three for rape, two for attempt to kill, one for forgery, one for passing counterfeit money, and one for obtaining money under false pretences. The total number of prisoners in jail January 16th—133.

ROBBERY.—The confectionery store of Mr. Hauck, 178 Beal street, was entered yesterday morning before day, by two men, through the adjoining cellar, and considerable plunder carried away. The police found a lot of bed clothing and underclothing lying on the sidewalk in front of the store early in the morning, and it is supposed the rogues were frightened off before finishing their job.

RELEASED.—On representation made to Judge Smith of the peculiar condition of the families of Dr. Dickens and Capt. Patterson, he allowed them both to go home on Saturday, with permission to stay one month, after paying the fines assessed, giving bond and security to keep the peace for one year, and giving bonds to return to jail on the 15th prox. and serve out the remainder of their sentence.

THE STREETS.—The condition of our streets are a standing reproach to the Board of Aldermen and Street Commissioner, and should be the subject of a grave protest from the people who have been so cruelly and heavily taxed for the Nicholson pavement. To allow a thing that has cost so much money, that has been the subject of so much wrangling, and that ought to be henceforth "a thing of joy and beauty" and go forever, go to wreck and ruin almost before it is completed, is shameful—outrageously disgraceful. If the Board does not act in the matter immediately the citizens should enter a protest which will bring them to a sense of their duty.

DR. ROGERS' LECTURE.—Quite a large crowd attended Dr. Rogers' lecture at the Memphis Club Hall on Sunday night, to listen to his lecture on the Reformation. The lecture was very interesting, being a sort of eulogy on the golden age of the dark ages, in which the lecturer showed that the people were better clothed and better fed than now in any part of the world; that the reformation made the first pauper known in England, the first paper money, and the first great national debt, taking his proofs from the respective prices of labor, etc., of those days. On Wednesday evening next, the Doctor will recite an original poem, which is described as being a very fine production. We bespeak a full house for him.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—A cutting affray occurred on Beal street yesterday evening between two dealers in old clothes and new ones, named Levi and Clapski. It appears the gentlemen keep shops adjoining each other, and while Levi was on the pavement trying, with all the seductive arts of the profession, to induce an ancient African to "enter and buy" a be-spangled brass cost with blue buttons, Clapski came up and told the "gustomer" that Levi would "sheat de vool off his head," and that he (Clapski) had "shust de goat vot he wants, so sheep as Levi nefer vos." Levi naturally waxed indignant at this unwarrantable interference, and immediately proceeded to climb Clapski, entwined his fingers in his raven locks, and gouging and hair-pulling became the order of the day. Clapski being the strongest, however, was moving Levi's washing, when he drew a knife and cut him severely. The police, meanwhile, came up and arrested Levi and confined him in the Second District station, where he now is.

THE OYSTER TRADE of Memphis during the past three months, though it has been very considerable, has not been half so large as it would have been were it not for the stubbornness and downright meanness of Gen. Mahone, Superintendent of the Norfolk and Lynchburg road. It seems that the direction of that road have gotten up an express company of their own, known as the "Virginia Express," and allow no other express to run a car, or indeed to carry freight of any sort over their line. Mahone, who is the managing man, has so far flatly refused to come to any terms with the other express companies, and of course no special rates can be made to or from Norfolk. The consequence is that oysters, fish, game, etc., shipped from Norfolk hither, are brought a portion of the way by one express company and turned over to freight or forwarding agents, who, in turn, reship them by the Southern Express. The consequence is a vastly increased tariff of freight and a consequently enhanced price of the commodity. If the Virginia road or express would cease to play the part of the dog in the manger, oysters could be made a staple article of food in Memphis, instead of being a luxury.

THE CITY BOOKS.—Considerable attention having been drawn to the manner of doing things by the "Mayor, Comptroller and City Treasurer," by Alderman Moffatt's remarks on Tuesday evening last, we took occasion to go up to the Exchange Building and look into things a day or two ago, and after a careful examination we have come to the conclusion that until the city allows the Comptroller a competent book-keeper and clerk his books and business will always be behind hand. The assertion of Alderman Moffatt that the Treasurer was in the habit of frequently paying warrants without the Mayor's signature to them, was and is correct; but the explanation and excuse is a very valid one. The warrants are signed by the Comptroller after examination of the accounts of the party to whom the warrants are due, and knowing them to be correct, when the Mayor is absent from his office, rather than keep a party waiting for his return, the Treasurer cashes them. This applies only to small amounts, and even they are not paid unless the Treasurer knows the Mayor is absent. The Comptroller's duties are such as to require the closest attention and utmost diligence of a "number one" book-keeper, and such a man the city fathers ought to employ. Until they do, or give Mr. Baugh authority and money to do so, they nor we have any right to complain.

ARKANSAS.

Execution of Three Citizens by the Militia at Marion.

The Prisoners are Tortured to Elicit a Confession.

No Women Allowed to Leave the Country.

Two More Prisoners to be Executed.

By arrivals from the neighborhood of Marion yesterday, we learn scanty and meager particulars of the late lawless, murderous and infamous proceedings of the mob called militia in and around that unfortunate little town.

Our readers have been apprised of the arrest and holding in jail of five citizens charged with various crimes by the militia, and also of their promises to give these prisoners a fair trial. We have to announce now that all these pledges and promises, made but to lull into a fancied security the prisoners and their friends, have been broken—basely faithlessly and ruthlessly broken, and on Saturday three of these unfortunates were taken from the jail, carried to Frenche's Bayou and shot to death.

Previous to executing them, the fiends tied their arms behind their backs, and throwing the rope over the limb of a tree, repeatedly raised and lowered them, causing unspeakable agony, but failing to elicit one word of self-condemnation from them—the object of the torture. The names of two of the unfortunates were Harney (said to be a nephew of Gen. Harney), and Skipp; the third we could not learn.

Our informants state that NO WOMEN *are allowed to leave the country.* A lady whose husband is in this city sick, obtained permission to come and see him, but had to give her word and honor to return by a fixed time. This fact, in view of the late proceedings of the militia, is extremely suggestive, and ought of itself to be enough to rouse the men throughout the country to instant action.

After shooting the three men, a portion of the militia went on to Osceola. We will have to-day a full account of other doings of theirs, of which we have now but vague rumors, and consequently do not give them.

COTTON.—The staple rolled into town quite lively yesterday—two boats from Arkansas bringing nearly thirteen hundred bales.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received one thousand overcoats from $6 to $10 each, at Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

LADIES, Misses and Childrens' wool hose at cost price at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

"SILVER MOON FLOUR."—We still have this brand of flour, which we warrant equal to any flour and cheaper than some brands. Also Harrison Flour—the old standard—fresh, at Finnie & Buckham's cash store. †

THE CRYSTAL PALACE bar and billiard rooms having been refitted, are now under the management of Mr. Parrish. Perotti, the most elegant and fashionable resort in the city. †

PERSONAL.

Miss Parrish, Esq., of the Bolivar (Tenn.) *Bulletin* is in the city, stopping at the Peabody Hotel.

Cloaks and shawls at less than cost at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge*—This Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of William Blackburn, indicted for murder. The case was given to the jury early in the evening, but had not returned a verdict up to the hour of reporting.

There will be a general jail delivery today of all persons placed in jail prior to the adjournment of the Grand Jury.

All parties indicted in the above Court and on bonds for their appearance, must come up and renew the same to-day, as the final call of the Docket will be made and forfeitures taken against all defendants and their securities not in attendance, and capias issued for their arrest.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set specially for hearing on pleas, motions, demurrers, etc., for to-day the 19th:

Freeman vs Freeman.
Anderson vs Laird.
Webb vs estate of Kendrix.
State vs Stewart.
McMahon vs Cooney.
Butler vs Johnson.
Biggs vs Jefferson.
Fearn vs Doyle.
Williams vs Fore.
State, etc., vs Overton Hotel Company.
Oliver vs McLean.
Lawrence vs Singleton.

The case of Patterson vs Dickens occupied the attention of the court the entire day yesterday. The calendar of that day will be called to-morrow.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Jones vs Jones et al.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Owing to the illness of Judge Waldran, this Court was not in session yesterday. The calendar published for yesterday will be called for trial to-day, and in addition thereto the following cases, which were specially set. These cases will come up in the order in which they stand on the docket:

1428 Brinkley vs Lemon et al.
1484 Same vs Terry et al.
1580 Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis vs Dugan.
1585 Same vs Meyer.
1588 Same vs Connell.
1595 Cuneo vs Cockburn.
1601 King vs Harvey.
1614 Read vs Gaines et al.
1625 Droescher vs Waddell.
1632 Andrews vs Stewart.
1643 Rice, Stix & Co vs Fies & Co.
1993 Walker vs Estes.

Inserted below will be found the calendar of cases for yesterday:

1431 Cubbins, Gunn & Coover vs Helman et al.
1344 Welford vs Sorey.
1541 Kane vs Home Insurance Co.
1542 Same vs Security Insurance Co.
1544 Same vs Putnam Insurance Co.
1603 McHenry vs Mitchell.
1770 Springer & Dugan vs Toof, Phillips & Co.
1771 Same vs same.
1645 Hunt vs Hirsh et al.
1607 Commercial Bank of Tennessee vs Garth.
1629 Allen & Co vs Clayton.
1638 Jones vs Farguson.
1639 German National Bank vs Katzenbach.
1641 Fowler vs Nelson.
1642 Walcott, Smith & Co vs Corley.
1644 Jones vs Wormeley, Joy & Co.
1645 Same vs same.
1647 Euphrates Lodge vs Peres et al.
1648 Shaw & Co vs Winter,
1654 Menot vs Eddins.
1656 Partee vs Cross.
1662 Richardson vs Corrona & Co.
1663 Choate & Co vs Tighe.
1665 Cohen & Co vs Cheek.
1667 Strausberger et al vs Rocco.
1668 Malatesta vs Elliott et al.
1670 Farrington & Howell vs Cross.
1671 Jackson vs Cross.
1672 Feldman vs Mannheimer.
1674 Pike et al vs Evans.

WHITE and gray blankets at greatly reduced prices at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS.—Of course a crowd went to see Maggie Mitchell last night in *Fanchon*. Both the play and the actress are too well known to need a word. To-night *Fanchon* will be repeated, and everybody will be there.

ATTEND the great reduction sale at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

AGRICULTURAL.

Address of the Shelby County Agricultural Society to the Farmers of West Tennessee.

The Shelby County Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, passed the following resolution:

On motion it was

Resolved, That the agricultural societies of West Tennessee be requested to meet at Jackson, Tenn., by delegation, on the third Wednesday of February next, to consider the general promotion of their interests; and that the Chairman of this Society now appoint six delegates.

Unanimously passed, and Maj. Sykes, Leon Trousdale, Eli Rayner, E. W. Caldwell, A. J. Hayes and W. H. Lake appointed.

On motion the chairman was added as a delegate.

On motion of Eli Rayner, the chair appointed as alternates in said last named committee—R. D. Goodwyn, John P. Trezevant, W. B. Williamson, S. H. Jones, C. A. Rose and R. M. Mason.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of issuing to the farmers of West Tennessee an address on the subject of the agricultural interests of this section of the State, and the importance of concert of action and the benefit of organized societies.

Passed unanimously, and the chair appointed A. B. Haynes, E. Ensley, H. W. Peter, G. W. Gift, Geo. C. Holmes, N. C. Perkins and J. H. Goodlett, said committee.

In the performance of the duty assigned us, we take this method of making an appeal to the farmers of West Tennessee to organize in each county an Agricultural Society as a means of promoting the agricultural interests of our portion of the State. The necessity of organized effort seems to be appreciated in every other pursuit but that of agriculture, which really needs it more than any other. The great bane of Southern planting and farming has been too much *individualism*, too little disposition to unite in concerted efforts for the improvement of agriculture and the benefit of those engaged in it.

We will give some examples to show the beneficial effects of united action. A farmer who has only a few acres in wheat, rye, oats or barley, may not be able to buy a reaper or a thresher, by which a vast amount of manual labor may be saved and his profits greatly increased. A number of farmers united might, with but little difficulty, buy them, and thus each farmer would receive the benefits at but little expense. Again, in the improvement of stock, whilst one individual would not be able to purchase an improved stock of horses or cattle, an association would be able to do so, and let all the members enjoy the benefits. One man might not be able to put in operation a steam gin, yet the association might do so in such a manner as to make its burdens light on each in proportion to the amount of benefit received.

Various other illustrations might be given of the beneficial effects of associated labor and capital, but these we deem sufficient, leaving it to the intelligence of our readers to suggest others of a similar character.

Another of the good effects of organized societies having regular meetings is, that it brings together intelligent farmers, who thus communicate to each other a vast amount of information on subjects of much importance in an agreeable and entertaining manner. In this way many valuable suggestions are made and much practical knowledge obtained. We are satisfied that wherever agricultural societies are encouraged and the farmers take a lively interest in them, the most improvements are made, and agriculture becomes a more dignified, honorable and profitable pursuit.

We must, therefore, again most urgently urge upon the farmers of West Tennessee to organize, on the first Monday in February, an Agricultural Society in every county where one does not already exist, and also to send delegates to the Convention to be held on the third Wednesday in February, at Jackson, in this State.

HOW SHALL THE DEFICIENCY IN LABOR BE SUPPLIED.

This is an important question and one which we propose to discuss briefly, hoping that there will be a more full discussion at the Jackson Convention. The question of labor supply is one of the deepest interest to the people of the whole South, and particularly to those in this portion of our State. We do not anticipate, as many seem to do, an immediate influx of immigrants into our State. We believe that for some time we will have to rely mainly upon the labor we now have, and therefore it is important that we should use wisely that which we at present have. We must adopt a system of agriculture which will enable us to use substitutes for our present costly and inefficient labor. For two or three years the whole products of the farms have been consumed in the payment and support of the laborers, leaving little or nothing to the owners of the land. This was not the case during last year, because the employes had raised a considerable portion of their supplies the preceding year. Wherever we begin to use machinery as a substitute for manual labor, so that a laborer can cultivate three or four times as much land as he now does, we will begin to improve in agriculture and move on in wealth.

We can state it as an axiom that those crops are most profitable where there is the greatest yield with the least labor and expense.

This is the secret of agricultural success in all countries. No matter how great the value of the crop may be, yet if the expense of cultivating it is greater, there is no gain, but a loss. Apply these plain but self-evident truths and then determine what crops are the most profitable. The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868 shows the average value of crops, per acre, in the United States for the year to be as follows:

Hay	$14 00
Corn	18 75
Wheat	23 00
Tobacco	82 41
Cotton	35 00
Potatoes	74 88
Oats	16 00
Rye	19 00
Barley	20 25
Buckwheat	19 00

Take into consideration the cost of production each of these various crops and you can easily determine which was the most and which the least remunerative. We will here remark that the stock raising, grain growing and manufacturing portions of the United States have always been the most prosperous, and we therefore think it is greatly to our interest to encourage the raising of provisions, the growth of stock and the establishment of factories in our portion of the State.

EVERY ACRE OF LAND SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE.

Can this be done? We think it can, with proper management. We do not mean that all of it can be cultivated in cotton, corn or small grain, but we think it can be used in some manner. That which cannot be cultivated profitably can be sown in clover or some of the grasses, or be turned into orchards. All of our lands shall be put to some use, and not permitted to become waste and unprofitable. If we cannot make them yield ten, twenty or thirty dollars per acre, let us make them yield eight, five or even three dollars per acre by the growth of stock. What kind of stock it would be the most profitable to raise, will be for each individual to determine, and is a proper and useful subject for discussion at the meetings of the agricultural societies. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs can all be raised profitably in West Tennessee, and this we state as the result of our own experience. The facts elicited at some recent meetings of our society throw a great deal of light on this subject, and to them we refer our readers.

CHEAP FOOD THE CAUSE OF OUR SUCCESS LAST YEAR.

Some think the cause of the greater prosperity of the farmers this year than last is owing to the high price of cotton. This we think is a mistake, as we will proceed to show. In 1866 cotton was higher than it has been this season and yet it was a very disastrous year to cotton growers, because they had neglected to raise a sufficiency of corn and meat to serve their plantations during the coming year, and on that account had to buy their necessary supplies at enormous prices. This was not the case last year. The success of the farmers was more owing to their having raised during the preceding year enough or nearly enough to supply their wants than to anything else. We can better afford to raise cotton at fifteen cents per pound, when we raise our provisions, our own horses and mules, than we can to raise it at twenty-five or even thirty cents when we have all these things to purchase. *Cheap and abundant food is essential to success in cotton planting.*

OUR POLICY IN REFERENCE TO COTTON PLANTING.

We would not discourage, but rather encourage the growth of cotton in the South. Owing to the value in proportion to its bulk it is the best article we can have for export, except tobacco. But considering the difficulty and expense of cultivating it and its great uncertainty, we would recommend that it be planted in small quantities in highly manured land. In this way the crop will be more certain, more easily saved and more remunerative. The experience of the last three years ought to have satisfied us that an extensive area planted in cotton had a tendency to decrease rather than increase the quantity of cotton as well as to injure its quality, and to bring ruin rather than prosperity to the planter.

HOW THE SOUTH MAY ACCUMULATE CAPITAL.

This, to many, may appear Quixotic, but to us it seems plain and practicable. The whole world demands cotton, and the South is the great cotton producing region. Now, let the people of the South so arrange and manage their agriculture and manufactures that all the cotton made by them will be clear gain; or, in other words, so much permanent capital added to the South.

If we should raise our own supplies and manufacture our own clothing, what would be the result? Every year one hundred millions of dollars would be added to the capital of the South, and this, in ten years, would amount to one billion of dollars from the proceeds of cotton alone, to say nothing of what would be made by manufacturing and mining. Under the system we have been practicing for a few years we will grow poorer, but under the system we suggest we will increase in wealth, prosperity and happiness.

A. B. HAYNES, Chairman.
George C. Holmes,
H. W. Peter,
E. Ensley,
G. W. Gift,
N. C. Perkins,
J. H. Goodlett,
Committee.

THE SIMONS HOMICIDE.

A Correct Statement of the Facts.

Simons Selects His Coffin Before Death.

Curious Affair.

The *Southern Eagle*, of Water Valley, Miss., gives the following account of the tragedy which occurred at that place a few days ago:

Since our last issue (in which we gave an account of the lynching of a negro ravisher) our town has been the scene of another shocking tragedy, which occurred soon after dark on the evening of the 11th inst., in front of the Collins House, and was the immediate result of a rencontre between John W. Markham, a citizen of the place, and a Mr. "Doc" Simons, a stranger here, of whom nothing is positively known save that he was the hired "roller man" of the "keno" gambling concern of which Markham was one of the proprietors. Nor is anything positively known of the origin of the difficulty, though it seems to be universally understood that it grew out of the determination of Simons to quit "rolling" for the "keno" players, which determination Markham, his employer, bitterly opposed. When the rencontre began, by Markham assaulting Simons, the spectators thought they were "scuffling merely for fun," or "playing make-believe of a fight." Soon, however, it was discovered that they were in earnest, the parties clenched, and after a brief struggle fell to the ground—Simons falling on top. While in this position, Simons—according to several of the bystanders, with his knee resting on Markham's chest, his left hand grasping his collar—was heard to say: "I do not intend to hurt you, nor shall you kill me," at the same time feeling about Markham's person, as if looking for, or trying to get hold of his (Markham's) pistol. At this moment, two of Markham's sons came running up, and one of them presenting a pistol at Simons, ordered him to get off his father—accompanying the order with a threat of instant death. At this point, the evidence is somewhat conflicting; but it seems to be certain, that Simons obeyed young Markham's order, that he got up, and, while endeavoring to retreat within the hotel hard by, was fired on by the elder Markham with a pistol, the ball from which taking effect in his breast, caused his death within twenty minutes.

No arrest was made until the next day, when, subsequent to the Coroner's inquest, young Arthur Markham, who came up during the fight (but not the one who presented the pistol at Simons,) was arrested as accessory to the homicide—his father and elder brother having meanwhile absconded.

This is a bare outline of the leading facts in this case, as developed by the testimony before the Coroner's Jury. Simons, it seems, had a cane in his hand during the fight or scuffle, and though it was not proved before the jury that he used it, yet Markham's friends, we hear, claim that he did; and, furthermore, that while Markham was down, Simons beat and stamped him about the chest.

The "mystery" about this tragic affair referred to in the caption, is this: On Monday morning, some ten or twelve hours before the rencontre, Simons went to the store of Messrs. Darrell & Chance, undertakers and furniture dealers, and selecting a coffin which he thought would fit his body remarked that he "believed that those people were going to kill him before long." Who he meant by "those people" was not clearly indicated at first, but before leaving the store Mr. Darrell is certain that he heard him denounce John Markham. The name of the other proprietor of the "Keno machine"—a Mr. Bacon—was not mentioned at the time, or in connection with Markham's. Be this as it may, however, we should not omit to mention that said Bacon stopped running his "deadfall" at once, and bundling up his fatal tools and traps, "stood not upon the order of his going," but left next morning on the first train, for Memphis. And so, farewell! we hope, a long farewell, to "Keno!"

Simons, we understand, claimed to be the son of a wholesale dry goods merchant now doing business in Cincinnati; and represented that, being out of money, he only temporarily engaged, at $3 50 a day, to "roll" for the Keno men—Markham & Bacon—to relieve immediate, pressing necessities; that being the first employment worth accepting that offered. Whether this be true or not, it is now positively certain that Keno was the way to death for him, as it has been for many others—others, too, better known, and with far more friends than he, poor unknown, unfortunate Simons seems to have had.

MASONIC.—Quite a number of the fraternity, belonging to the jurisdiction of Mississippi, were in the city yesterday on their way to the Grand Lodge, which commences its annual session to-day at Jackson, Mississippi. Nearly three hundred lodges will be represented, the order in the State numbering over fifteen thousand brethren. Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and a large amount of work to be done, at the present session, which promises to be a very interesting one.

ALL kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Bros. †

MORE MYSTERY.

The Execution of Bill German in Overton County.

Disappearance of Abijah Johnson.

The *Union and American* of Saturday says: "By a private letter from a trustworthy gentleman residing at Cookville, in Putnam county, we give some further information in regard to the recent execution near Livingston, in Overton county, by a body of supposed Ku-Klux, of the young man Wm. German, an account of which we published Thursday morning. He says that a few days before the execution, German shot and badly wounded, and supposed he had killed, a negro man living in his neighborhood. The shooting took place in a public road, and the negro managed to crawl to the house of his employer, where he told who had shot him. The negro had the character of being a quiet, peaceable man, and as there had been no previous trouble between him and German, it was supposed the crime was perpetrated in pure wantonness. It is thought that the persons by whom German was killed were members of a secret organization, to which he also belonged—but whether Ku-Klux or not, nobody in the neighborhood appears to know. The body of men concerned in the execution numbered about two hundred, and none of them were identified by citizens who witnessed their appearance and departure."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The *Press and Herald* of Knoxville, of Saturday, has the following: "Mr. Abijah Johnson, living on Beaver creek, near Powell's station on the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad, left home on Friday last for Knoxville, with the purpose of collecting money for a lot of corn sold by him to a party in Knoxville a few days before. He has not been heard of since that day. He was seen in Knoxville on that day by several persons, one of whom was our informant, of whom he asked, "What time does the train start?" A section master says he saw Johnson walking along the track on Friday afternoon with another man, a stranger to him. On Sunday a party of about twenty citizens of Beaver creek came to town in search of him, but got no trace of him. Johnson has a wife and child. He lived in peace with all, and was specially noted for his quiet, unobtrusive habits. He is 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, stoop shouldered and has sandy whiskers. The general opinion among his acquaintances is that he has been foully dealt with."

Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 16, 1869.

To Hon. Mrs. Yelverton:

Madam: The undersigned, citizens of Memphis, having heard of your arrival in this city, would respectfully request that you would give one or more public readings. Please designate the evening that would suit your convenience.

Very respectfully,

F. S. Davis,	Jas. R. Chalmers,
C. P. Norris,	John Ainslie,
H. A. Littleton,	M. C. Gallaway,
J. A. B. Lizeland,	L. J. Dupree,
J. K. P. Pritchard,	J. M. Keating,
Wm. G. Swan,	Andrew Keller,
R. T. Knglish,	Frank L. James,
Hampton Pike,	W. L. Vance,
W. M. Berg,	Dr. Paul Otsy,
C. F. Smith,	J. W. Jefferson,
Whitmore & Co.,	L. B. Eaton.

MEMPHIS, January 16, 1869.

Gentlemen: It will give me great pleasure to comply with your polite request and give a reading from the Poets, in Memphis, on Thursday evening 21st inst. I beg you to accept the expression of my best acknowledgments.

THERESE YELVERTON.

Tested by Time—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "brown's Bronchial Troches."

BANKS AND BANINKG

S. H. TOBEY, Pres't. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier

CITY BANK

—LATE—

(Memphis City Savings Institution),

CORNER

JEFFERSON AND FRONT STS.,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY Received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEPOSITS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED on Approved Collaterals.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Southern and Miscellaneous Securities.

COLLECTIONS made on ALL points in the United States and Canada. ja1

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C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS, President.

O. P. NORRIS, Vice-President

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Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF UNSURPASSED QUALITY, IN LOTS to the trade, at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,
ne21 1m Agents for the Manufacturers.

DAILY APPEAL

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION

$10 00,

A REDUCTION OF

$2 00 PER YEAR.

Send in your Orders

STERLING AND COIN

Silver Wares.

265 MAIN ST., COR. COURT

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

JEWELERS.

de17

ANNUAL SALE OF WINTER GOODS

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS!

THIS WEEK

MENKEN BROTHERS

OFFER, AT LESS THAN COST, A LARGE LINE OF

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
AND FURS.

THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

MENKEN BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1844

TO THE TRADE.

1000 kgs. Nails 4s to 20s,	50 doz. Hunt's Axes,
600 Avery Plows,	1000 pair Trace Chains,
400 Dixie Plows,	500 doz. Weeding Hoes,
100 Cotton Scrapers,	50 doz Plow Hames.

The above have just been received, and will be sold to Country Merchants at a small advance on manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, 234 Front Street

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Corner of Main and Monroe Sts.

In the heart of the business portion of the city, convenient to the Railroad Offices and Depots, Steamboat Landing, Postoffice and Theaters.

We respectfully solicit public patronage.

ja17 D. COCKRELL & SONS.

HARTFORD INSURANCE AGENCY

No. 15 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

FIRE AND INLAND POLICIES PROMPTLY ISSUED & UPON EQUITABLE TERMS

DWELLING HOUSES INSURED AT VERY CHEAP RATES

Capital Represented, : : : : : $8,000,000 00

Life and Accident Insurance, at Low Cash or Participating Rates, can be obtained, and Policies Granted from this Office.

de27 3m BUTLER & BOOTH, General Agents.

BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
LUMBER, SHINGLES,
LATH, DOORS,
BLINDS, SASH

Cheap as the cheapest. Orders from the country promptly filled.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.
nov22 3m Adams Street, Opposite Bradley Block.

D. B. FORSTER. CHAS. W. KEALHOFER. THOS. DAY

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street, 4 Doors North of Adams, Memphis, Tenn

The Oldest Established Dry Goods and Clothing House in Memphis.

J. P. STRANGE. JOHN H. TAYLOR.

ST

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 18, 1869.

FINANCE.

The high price of cotton in Memphis as compared with other points has diverted much of the staple from other markets, and has added no little to the demand for currency during the week just closed. This demand has been met promptly by our banks, though some of them found that they had more exchange on hand than was desirable, and sold to neighboring banks at the buying rate. To-day the offerings and the demand for Eastern bills were about equal, and money was abundant for all purposes.

Deposits run along about as they were, except that many of our factors have made purchases of cotton upon a margin for their friends, and have drawn out their balances for this purpose, and in some instances become borrowers. Rates are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
New England	¼ dis.	par@¼ dis.
New York	¼ dis.	" "
St. Louis	½ "	" "
Louisville	½ "	" "
Cincinnati	½ "	" "
New Orleans	¼ dis	¼ prem

Gold has been tending upwards during the week, closing in New York to-day at 136. In this market a shipping margin of 1c is retained by dealers. The demand over the counter is very light, and is supplied at New York rates.

A notice which appeared in this column a few days ago might infer that Mr. Wm. Y. Hamlin had resigned his position at the First National Bank. This is not so. Mr. H. still performs the duties of Receiving Teller in his usual efficient and affable manner and his absence would be considered as little short of a calamity by the patrons of the bank.

There was an active demand for city bonds to-day, and several sales were made; one of $12,000 was reported at 50c; one of $5000 at 50½. Other sales were made at 51c. A sale of $81,000 occurred in New York on Saturday at 51c; $20,000 at 51c, and $25,000 at 52c. Bonds are tending upwards, and we do not think that any amount could be found at less than 51@51½c. Dealers were anxious to buy at 51c. It will be seen that the credit of the city has not yet been ruined by the opposition expressed by the press to the sale of our railroad bonds.

City scrip is nominally unchanged. Brokers do not want to buy, and sell at 80@82c.

County warrants are dull and nominal. Buying at 70@72c. Selling at 75@76c.

Police scrip is scarce and in demand. Buying at 95c. Selling at 97c.

The Comptroller of the currency sends a letter to Congress showing the following statistics about National Banks: Amount of dividends declared by National Banking Associations since their organization under the National Banking act, $129,249,335. Amount credited to real estate account, distinct from capital expended therefor, $649,045; amount credited to the surplus account, $42,818,462. Amount of undivided profits for the year 1863, $25,250; amount of undivided profits for the year 1864, $30,280 11; amount of undivided profits for the year 1865, $189,114; amount of undivided profits for the year 1866, $14,157,184; amount of undivided profits for the year 1867, $14,679,814; amount of undivided profits for the year 1868, $6,481,145. All losses for the year 1863, nothing; all losses for the year 1864, $119,455; all losses for the year 1865, $1,790,696; all losses for the year 1866, $2,281,643; all losses for the year 1867, $4,136,243; all losses for the year 1868, $1,427,512.

At a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, Mr. Edward Atkinson introduced a series of resolutions against the Moorhead tariff bill, the most important of which declares that the increase proposed in said bill in taxes upon iron, steel and other metals; upon lumber, upon alkalis, upon glass and upon salt, are especially uncalled for, and would lead to enhance the exclusive cost of the production of almost all other commodities already so high as to have nearly destroyed our foreign commerce, and seriously to impair the prosperity of the people.

The Ways and Means Comittee are not likely to do anything at the present session of Congress towards modifying or consolidating the internal revenue laws. The Commissioner, in his late report, took the ground that the whole subject had better go over to next winter, so that it might be seen how the new whisky act works. This view is entertained by some members of the Committee. If matters were to be taken up now it would require two or three weeks to get it through the Committee, and then probably three weeks more to finish it in the House. This would leave but two or three weeks for its consideration in the Senate, which is far too short a time to perfect the measure. The opinion of many prominent men in both branches, therefore, is that the question had better be left untouched.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market for the week opened quiet, with Uplands 11¼d. It advanced ¼d on Wednesday, went up ¼@⅛d on the following day. On Friday it closed firmer, with Uplands 11⅜@11½d. On Saturday was quiet at 11¼d. It opened flat to-day, with Uplands 11¼d, Orleans 11⅜d. At noon it was flat, with Uplands 11⅜, Orleans 11⅜d, and closed dull and unchanged.

The New York market opened on Tuesday last with Middlings 28½. It was firm and advanced to 29@29¼c on the following day. Closed at 28¾c on Thursday; was active at 29½c on Friday; closed on Saturday at 29¼@29½c, with holders anxious to realize. To-day that market was very dull and irregular at 11:15 a.m. with quotations entirely nominal; Low Middlings 28½c, Middlings 29¾, Orleans 29½c, Good Middlings 30c. At noon it was dull and nominal. At 2:10 p.m. there was no change. Sales 1400 bales. Sales of 800 bales were also reported for April delivery at 28c.

The New Orleans market at 11:30 a.m. to-day was dull and tending downwards, Middlings 28¾. At 2:30 p.m. it was very dull and unsettled. Accurate quotations could not be given. Sales 5000 bales. Middlings 27¼@28¾.

Our market opened with Middlings firm at 28@28½c. On Wednesday it closed at 28¾@29¾. The following day no lists could be found at less than 29c, at which figure the market remained firm and moderately active up to the close of business on Saturday. To-day it was dull and nominal. There were no buyers and holders were down from ½@1c in their views, but could not effect sales. We quote nominally as follows:

Ordinary	26¼@—
Good Ordinary	27 @—
Low Middlings	27¾@—
Middlings	28 @28¾
Strict Middlings	29 @—
Good Middlings	29¾@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 18, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	2,611	
Received previously	146,101	146,712
		146,759
Exported to-day	1,063	
Exported previously	135,580	136,643
Stock on hand at 12 m		12,106

We have before us a copy of the Hickman *Courier* of the 16th. That paper contains what purports to be telegraphic reports of the cotton market of New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Memphis, of the 14th inst. The following is the Memphis report: "At the close sellers are asking 25½ for Middlings." We do not know that Mr. Warren, editor of the *Courier*, has any bad motive in misquoting this market, or that he has any interest in doing so, but we have on more than one occasion traced these matters in other papers to something of this kind. On the 14th inst. Middlings were firm and in active demand in Memphis at 29c, just 4 cents, or $20 per bale, over the quotations of the *Courier*. This is not the first time we have had our attention called to the quotations of the *Courier*, but deeming it a typographical error we have overlooked the matter. We hope that the report of the local markets of Hickman are more reliable than those in reference to ours—if not the readers of our cotemporary would not be safe in trusting to its quotations. There was also a discrepency in the New York and New Orleans quotations. The former closed on the 14th at 29½c for Middlings, and the latter at 28¾ for the same grade. A fair and honest statement of the markets should be the aim of every journalist. It will be found the best policy in the long run.

The receipts at New Orleans have already reached 500,000 bales. This, says an exchange, is within 180,000 bales of the last season's receipt. The cry is still "they come," though we perceive a slight decline in the receipts for the last two weeks. At present rates these 500,000 bales of cotton ought to produce more money than a million of bales before the war. Assuming that it is half, or more than half the total receipts for the season, the sum total of the whole year's crop, we still believe, will exceed that of any previous season since the introduction of cotton culture in this country. What renders this result the more remarkable is the comparatively small breadth of land in the South which has been in cultivation, and the exceedingly embarrassing circumstances under which our planters have had to work. One traveling through the country would be amazed to see what a vast amount of most productive land, adapted to sugar, cotton and tobacco, is untilled, and left to grow trees and weeds. If with so partial a culture, conducted without capital and with so many drawbacks, the South is enabled to produce one single article of the exportable value of two hundred millions of dollars, what limit can be placed to the resources and wealth of this section when they are fully developed, and the population is increased so as to meet and supply the demand for a proper cultivation? Causes which have heretofore impeded and discouraged the influx of a new population are rapidly disappearing. Political jealousies and passions are subsiding, and the era of good feeling, of peaceful commerce and industry begins to dawn. It is only needful for the Southern people to practice patience and moderation.

TRADE.

Business during the week has been fair and prices firm, with good receipts from above—the rivers being open to all points along the Ohio and to Keokuk on the Upper Mississippi. The Dry Goods market has responded to the advance in the East, and staple goods have gone up since our last weekly report. The demand is moderately active, and country buyers would, we think, do well to lay in their stock of cotton goods before the Spring trade sets in, when prices will, no doubt, be much higher than they are now. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* of the 14th says: The Cotton Goods market is much excited to-day; buyers are taking hold very freely at decidedly higher figures. Best standards have advanced to 17c. Stark A and Lawrence C are still being offered at 16½. Four yard goods are firm at 12½; agents report large sales at these figures. Bleached Shirtings are decidedly higher. We have revised our list, marking up the leading brands a half to one cent a yard. Some of our jobbers are asking higher rates than those we give, but we know the goods can be bought at our quotations to-day. The market is very active and prices are tending towards still higher rates. We fear manufacturers will overdo the thing and advance prices too rapidly, which will lead to a check on trade; many of them have withdrawn their goods from the market, others hold them at prices above those asked by jobbers. There is no doubt cotton goods have been selling at a loss to manufacturers, and at present prices pay but a small profit. Still we think it would be better to let the goods go into the hands of consumers at present prices, rather than check the demand and allow the goods to accumulate to be sold at a less later in the season. We give the following comparison of prices at this date for six years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Prints	24	40	28	20	13½	15
Cotton	82	110	50	25	17	20
Gold	152	218	139	125	142	136
Tared	100	142	110	100	100	100

In Boots and Shoes there has been no change. Stocks are good for the season, and prices are steady. On some heavy articles dealers are disposed to make light concessions rather than carry them through the season, but outside of this style of goods the market is firm. Representatives of one or two of our largest shoe houses will leave during the coming week for the East to make their Spring selections. We would state that the shipments of Boots and Shoes from Boston to Memphis during the year 1868 amounted to 9471 cases. The *Shoe Reporter* says of the Boston market: The movement in the Boot and Shoe trade during the past week indicates an early commencement of the demand for Spring and Summer work; buyers have begun to arrive from the West, and are placing their orders for some of the lighter descriptions of goods, both for men's and women's wear. The demand from the Southern trade bids fair to be much larger this season than it has been for the past few years, and shipments of goods for the last few weeks have been largely in advance of those of the same time last year. The wholesale dealers and jobbers of New York City and other Western points are fully alive to the importance of securing a share of this trade, and as supplies are largely drawn from the Eastern market, the immediate future of the Shoe business promises well. Prices are firm, and will in all probability continue to rule strong through the Spring, as stock of all kinds continues to hold up, with a tendency to advance in price for the better grades, while the market is not overstocked with either sole or upper leather, the present production of both being at an increased rate on former cost. The clearances of Boots and Shoes for the week have been 10,870 cases; for the corresponding week last year they were 3604 cases.

The Produce market has not changed materially since our last except in potatoes. There has been some speculation for pink-eyes in view of an early planting demand, and prices have advanced.

The Grocery market has been very firm, and on many things prices are tending upwards with gold. Coffee and sugar are especially firm with good demand.

We have some activity to report in the mule and horse market, and some improvement in receipts. Ordinary sized mules are most in demand, at prices varying from $125@150, and the stock on hand is still less than is required. Common work horses also find ready sale at prices varying from $100@160.

We note a sale to-day of 180 sacks of Spring wheat at $1 40 per bushel.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Choice apples are in moderate demand at $5@7 per bbl., and stock large.

BEANS—Market overstocked. Mixed to White, $2 to $3 per bushel. Navy, $3 25@3 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Market dull and stock large. Western and Tennessee in rolls and tubs, 30@40c, as to quality.

BRAN—Held at $25 in lots. L'ght stock.

BAGGING—Stock moderate and demand light. Prices are irregular. Light weight Kentucky, 13½@15c; heavy 19@22c.

BULK MEATS—The stock is fair and demand light. Prices are firm. Clear Sides, 16½c. Clear Rib, 16c. Rib, 15½c. Shoulders, 12½c. Hams, 15@16c.

BACON—Only one or two lots in market, and no demand. Clear Sides, 17½c; Shoulders, 14½c; Plain Sugar Cured Shoulders, 15½@16c.

BEESWAX—We have no change to report. Fair receipts. Selling at 30c.

CABBAGES—Fair supply. Per hundred $12@$14.

CHEESE—Stock fair and prices are firm. Factory, 19@20c; English Dairy, 19@19½c; Western Reserve 18½@19c; English Glosier, 19@21c.

COFFEE—The market is firm and stock very good. We quote common to choice Rio, 19@26c in jobbing way. Java, 35@36c. From first hands in lots of 25 to 100 sacks, ordinary, 17½@18c; Fair, 19@20c; Good, 21@22c; Prime, 22½@23½c; Choice, 24@25c.

CORN—None on levee. Held in store at 70@75c; 73 sacks Earl sold on levee at 80c.

CORNMEAL—Stock moderate and demand light. Selling from store at $3 75@4.

EGGS—Dull at 20@25c.

FRUITS—Dried Apples, 7@8c; Peaches, 9@11c; currants, 18@20c; layer raisins per box $1 60@1 75; half boxes $2 90@3; quarter boxes $1 75@2; citron 40@50c; almonds 45@50c; prunes 20@25c.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote Super $7 00@7 50; XX $8 00@8 50; XX $9@9 50; XXX and fancy brands $10@12.

GAME—Market quiet. Venison, 7@8c all round; saddles 14@15c. Wild Turkeys $10@12. Wild Geese $9@11. Ducks $1 50@2 25. Quails $2@2 25; Squirrels $2 00@2 25.

HIDES—Green 8@9c; Salt 10@11c; Dry Salt 19c; Dry Flint 21c; Deer Skins, green, 15@16c; dry 30@35c.

HAMS—Very little demand. Sugar Cured Canvassed, (old) 15@16c. New uncanvassed, 19c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand with light demand. Selling at 6¾c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Very little in market. City, in kegs, 21c; Heroes, 20c. Country lard, 18c lower.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.

MESS PORK—Stock more than equal to the demand. A lot on levee was held at $20 50. Selling in a small way from store at $21.

MOLASSES—Market well supplied and prices firm. Common to choice Louisiana, in barrels, 75@85c. Half barrels, 80@85c per gallon higher.

MACKEREL—In fair demand. No. 1, in kits $2 90@3; No. 2, $2 60@2 70; No. 3, $2 20@2 25.

NAILS—Large stock. Rates, 50@5 25.

ONIONS—Choice are scarce at $5 50 per barrel; $2 50 per bushel in sacks.

ORANGES—Firm and in fair demand at $10@12 per barrel.

OATS—The market is dull. None on levee. Held at 70c in store.

OILS—Coal Oil, 35@36c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oils, 70@76c.

POULTRY—Market poorly supplied. Turkeys, $10@20; Geese, $7@9; Ducks, $4 50@5; Chickens, 45 50@6 00.

POTATOES—The market is irregular. Peach Blows are dull at $2 75@3 00 at flatboat and store. Pink Eyes are in demand. On flatboat they ask $4 50, while in store they sell at the same.

PEAS—WEST—Kegs, $2 25@2 50; half barrels, $3 50@6; barrels, $11@12.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c. Louisiana, 9@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.

SUGARS—Market firm and prices tending upwards. Common, 11@11½c fair, 12@12½c; fully fair, 13¾@14c; yellow C'arified, 15@16c; white clarified, 16½@17c.

SALT—Good stock. 10,000 barrels were received yesterday. Selling in lots on levee at $1; from store, $1 10@1 25; in sacks from store, $2 75@3.

STOCK—The market is dull and supply good. Extra fine Beeves, 7½@8c; good, 6½@7c; No. 2, 4½@5c; Texas and interior, 2½@3½c. Sheep, choice, 5@6; inferior, $2@4. Hogs, 6@6c, with good stock. Dressed Hogs are firm at 12@12½c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobaccos is large, and prices firm with good demand.

TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.

WHISKY—The market is steady. Highwines, $1 01@1 05; Common Whisky, $@$1 00; Proof Whisky, $1 20@1 25; Imitation Bourbon, $1 25@1 50; Bourbon, $2 50@3 50.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Arkansas River Wednesday Packet—For Helena, Friar's Point and Pine Bluff.
GUIDON.....Rice master
This splendid passenger packet will leave on the above
WEDNESDAY 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
Ja18 No. 280 Front street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.
NORA.....Hewett master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
MONDAY, 18th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja17 No. 280 Madison street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company. For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
DARLING.....Carter master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
Ja17 No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC.....John D. Elliott master
This Mammoth freight steamer will leave as above on
TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight only apply to
MART WALT & CO., Agents,
Ja18 No. 272 Front street.

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC.....John D. Elliott master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Ja17 Promenade street, foot Jefferson.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
LADY GAY.....Burke master
This new and magnificent passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 2 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
Ja19 256 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA.....Hicks master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
Ja19 No. 280 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MAGENTA.....Hicks master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
MART WALT & CO.,
Agents, 272 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI.....Green master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Ja19 No. 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI.....N. S. Green, Master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
Ja19 280 Front street.

FOR OSCEOLA.

Regular Memphis and Osceola Packet—For Randolph, Osceola and all Way Landings.
GEO. W. CHEEK.....George Malone master
This fine light draft steamer will leave for the above on
THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE,
Ja19 254 Front street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River United States Mail Packet.
ARGOSY.....Tom Berry master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on
THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. ENDIL, Agent,
Ja19 304 Front st., Mesby Block.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.
H. S. TURNER.....Yore, master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
Ja19 ELEM. CALVERT, Sup't

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Packet—For Helena and Friar's Point.
NATOMA.....James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Ja19 Promenade street, foot Jefferson.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.

For Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings
LINTON.....Jim Snell, Master
LESLIE WARE, Clerk.

THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY during the season; returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
Ja3 VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents, 254 Front street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

TO MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT,
oc2 General Superintendent.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	6:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	6:25 a.m
" City time	2:50 p.m.	

BROWNSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m
" " City time	4:10 p.m
Arrive	9:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 267½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
" daily, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. aug6

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Yesterday was clear and pleasant. A heavy white frost was visible in the morning. The river at this point is about on a stand—if anything it rose some, but not enough to be perceptible. In connection with the river, we are glad to be able to announce that we have at last awakened the Board to the necessity of having permanent water marks established, and in a few days we will be able to give accurate and full reports about the rise and fall at this place. There is an abundance of water in the Arkansas and White rivers. The latest news from above will be found in our telegraphic columns.

Arrivals.

Steamer Ruth, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Hale's Point.
" Malta, Wheeling.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.
" Magenta, " "
" Des Arc, White river.

Departures.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Ruth, New Orleans.

In Port.

G. W. Cheek, Ben Campbell, Natoma, Darling, St. Francis, Des Arc, Magenta, Argosy, Malta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Mark Cheek will put another boat in place of the Geo. W. Cheek, from this place to Mound City, and will continue the latter boat in the Memphis and Osceola trade. Capt. Malone backs her out to-day for Randolph, Osceola and all way landings at 5 p.m. Frank Gonterman is clerk.

Hereafter the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company will have three boats per week, instead of two as heretofore. The days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the boats will for the present consist of the Argosy, Thos. H. Allen and W. A. Caldwell.

The Lady Gay, Capt. Burke, with John Lehmner in the office, will pass down to-day at 2 p.m. for Vicksburg and New Orleans, making all way landings.

The Ruth passed down yesterday for New Orleans drawing nearly 9½ feet and with the biggest trip she has had for twelve months.

Capt. Frank Hicks has no idea of leaving the Memphis trade at present, but will load the Magenta here for New Orleans and will back her out to-morrow. She has no superior as a passenger packet and we hope will be patronized to the fullest extent of the ability of our merchants in the way of freights. John Sullivan and Green are the popular clerks and Frank Smith is as usual the carterer of solid comforts.

The United States mail packet Des Arc came in yesterday with 750 bales of cotton, 150 cabin passengers, and 700 packages of sundries. This is one of the best trips of the season. She backs out again to-day for Augusta and all way points on White river, connecting with the Little Rock trains and with the Argos for Jacksonport. John Elliott is master, Joe Elliott, Matt Glass and Andy Granger are her clerks.

A little sternwheeler with one engine, named the Malta, came in yesterday from Wheeling. She will go to upper White river to make a subsistence for officers and crew, consisting of two men.

The Argosy did not get away last night. She delayed in order to get some freight and people from the Argonaut, but will positively leave this evening for Little Rock and all way points on the Arkansas, carrying the U. S. mail. Capt. Tom Berry is master. Morrison and Robards are clerks.

The Guidon, Capt. Clay Rice, with Garrett Huls in the office, backs out to-morrow for Pine Bluff and all way points.

The Norman departed last evening for Evansville with 500 bales of cotton.

The H. S. Turner, Capt. Yore, lays over until this evening at 4 o'clock. She connects with the trains at Cairo and St. Louis for all points North and East, and is a good passenger packet.

The Darling, Capt. Carter, goes out on Wednesday for Cincinnati. She is a splendid packet. Mr. Power is chief clerk.

The St. Francis, Capt. Tom Bowman, will get away to-day for Wittsburg and all points on St. Francis river. She is the finest local packet coming to this port. Paine and Clark have charge of the office.

The Natoma, Capt. Jim Lee will get away to-day for Friar's Point and all way landings on the big drink. The Natoma is a prompt and reliable steamer. Billy Fields, Whitehead and Saulsbury are her Secretaries.

The Argonaut will be here to-day. She has no agent and we don't know where she is bound for.

The Mississippi, Capt Na. Green, will be in port to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. She is too well known to our travelling public to need especial notice. Cook Creighton is clerk.

A tow boat came in from above with several barges of coal for this city. She landed at the mouth of Wolf.

The office of Larry Harmstad was pulled down yesterday, and that gentleman had to remove to the wharfboat for the present. Fire could not move him, but when the bricks and mortar commenced falling he concluded to vamose.

The Davenport *Gazette* describes a visit to Sycamore Chain. Some 500 visitors were present. The dam is a substantial structure of timber and plank, strongly framed together, having on its outer faces a heavy embankment of rubble stone, gravel and earth; leaving the Illinois shore at about a right angle, it juts out into the river 1000 feet, where it makes another similar angle and runs for more than 2000 feet down stream, thence back to the shores of the Prairie State; thus enclosing an irregular parallelogram, containing nearly 60 acres. When this area had been penned in, the next thing to be done was to get the water bailed out. Accordingly, on the 14th day of last December, the two great steam pumps, located on the lower cross section of the dam, were set at work, and there, like two giants at their juleps, they kept on their sucking until about the closing up of the old year, when they found the bottom of their bowl. Having thus found the bottom of the river, we would proceed to describe it as well as we can, from what little of it was visible. Visible, we say, for much of it was invisible on account of the ice, which lay around pretty thickly. Having formed before the water was drawn out, it has fallen upon the river bed in immense cakes like flagstones of crystal. Many of us expected, perhaps, too much—expected the river bed to be open and clean before us, as we have seen the channels of dried up trout brooks in a very dry time. Instead, however, we could see very little more than Sycamore Chain. This is the outcropping edge of successive layers of limestone of the Silurian period, runs very nearly parallel to the shore alongside the steamboat channel, from the upper end of the coffer dam to a point about 3000 feet down stream. From its side next the channel put ugly arms reaching out to tear or scrape the luckless vessel that come near enough. The rocks, gray and honey-combed by the long action of the waters, are so rough that one can only with difficulty walk over them. Some places the "chain" rises four or five feet above the plane of the main channel, while there are great deep pits, whose bottoms were we knew not how far away—along here and there in the bottom. Fortunately they were sealed up by the Winter King, and none of us fell in. The width of the chain varies from a mere point, at the upper end, to about a maximum of 240 feet, near the lower portion of the coffer dam. All that can be done, is being done, and we are assured by those who ought to know, that there is enough improvement being made for which to be greatly thankful. Maj. Allen, U. S. A., is in charge of this part of the work, and deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he attends to his duties. The line being opened is not straight through the chain as might at first be supposed, but a gentle curve conforming to the old "pilot's channel"—in fact that channel widened by blasting away the rocky side of it to a clean, clear width of about 250 feet on an average, giving a depth of four feet on the shoal, now only two feet at lowest water mark. This line has been selected as at once the most practicable on account of the currents of the river, and as yielding the best return for the money expended. It is estimated that the displacement of 15,000 cubic yards of stone is required in this work; one pound of powder raises about a cubic yard of the rock, therefore we can see that more than fourteen tons of powder will be burned thereabouts. The cost of the work may be guessed at with a little mental arithmetic, when we know that the whole cost of removing the stone is $18 per cubic yard—$195,000. The pay rolls of the employees, averaging 500 in number—paid by the contractors—amount to about $1000 a day. The cost of the coffer dam proper, 4400 feet in length, was about $60,000.

STEAMBOATS.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.

For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,

SAINT FRANCIS,

Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
nov19 tf LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, No. 7½ Madison street.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER Packet Compa'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, having expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

And returning, leave Little Rock MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN.....Reese Fritchard, Master
W. A. CALDWELL.....R. L. Haines, Master
OZARK.....Harold Haskell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the Company's new and light-draught packets for Fort Smith. Close connections made both ways.

AMERICA.....Jno. W. Williams, Master
FORT SMITH.....Benjamin Bowles, Master
VAN BUREN.....Jos. Bennett, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
de23 tf 304 Front street, Mesby Block.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will run their Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The Liberty, No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Guidon for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. LESS by this route than any other.

JOHN R. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
oc29 tf No. 280 Front Row.

PHYSICIANS.

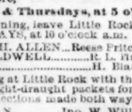
DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1839, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth, permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above-named institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jal

DR. NORRIS,



OCULIST,

233 Main Street,

Memphis, : : : : Tennessee

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.

au16 daw tf

CONFECTIONERIES.

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

To the City and Country!

JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Christmas Goods, comprising

PRESERVES, FRUITS, NUTS, TOYS, FIRE WORKS.

And all the Luxuries and Delicacies in the Confectionery line.

PURE CANDIES,

In Endless Variety.

Pastries, Etc.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

L. ROCCO,
249 Main Street,
dell 1m Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South. Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Lathes, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.

pl8 dawdm M. K. & J. W. COCHRAN.

INSURANCE.

Statement of the Condition —OF THE— CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company, —ON THE— 1st Day of November, 1868

The Name of the Company is

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It is Located in Hartford, Connecticut.

Being a purely Mutual Company, it has no Capital Stock.

The assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in hands of agents and other persons	$ 150,776 52
Real estate unencumbered	149,348 04
United States Bonds, par value	3,007,000 00
State of Connecticut, par value	1,000,000 00
City of Evansville, Ind	15,000 00
City of Toledo, Ohio	20,000 00
Bank and railroad stocks owned by Co's pany	62,205 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first liens on unencumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned	6,697,454 81
Debts otherwise secured	240,065 00
Debts for premiums, notes bearing interest	9,188,139 98
All other securities, including premiums in hands of agents and trustees	601,891 25
Total assets	$21,094,920 60

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$336,250 00
Losses unadjusted	50,000 00
All other claims against the Company and dividends not due, estimated	300,000 00
Total liabilities	$686,250 00
The largest amount insured in one risk	$25,000 00
Amount in other Companies, unlimited.	
Amount in any one block, "	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
County of Hartford. }

Guy R. Phelps, President, and Woolbridge S. Olmsted, Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bonafide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital, invested in State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bonds and mortgages of real estate unencumbered, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

GUY R. PHELPS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 30th day of November, 1868.

GEO. S. GILMAN, Notary Public.

Know all men by these presents, that the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., do hereby authorize Benjamin F. White, Jr., Attorney in the State of Tennessee, for and on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether mesne or final in any action or proceeding against said Company in any of the Courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby declared that such service of the process aforesaid sh